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TOPOGRAPHY
OF
Great Britain,
OR,
**BRITISH TRAVELLER'S
POCKET DIRECTORY;**
BEING AN ACCURATE AND COMPREHENSIVE
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF
ALL THE COUNTIES
IN
England, Scotland, and Wales,
WITH THE
ADJACENT ISLANDS:
ILLUSTRATED WITH
MAPS OF THE COUNTIES,
WHICH FORM
A COMPLETE BRITISH ATLAS.

BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.

VOL. VI.
CONTAINING
KENT.

London:

Printed, by Assignment from the Executors of the late C. Cooke,
FOR
SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES, PATERNOSTER-ROW,
AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1870-1871

annulus 1070

2' diameter 1070
1' diameter 1070

10' diameter 1070

annulus 1070

TOPOGRAPHICAL
AND
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
COUNTY OF KENT.

Containing an Account of its

Situation,	Fisheries,	Fairs,
Extent,	Manufactures,	Markets,
Towns,	Trade,	Curiosities,
Roads,	Commerce,	Antiquities,
Rivers,	Agriculture,	Natural History,
Minerals,		

Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, &c.

INCLUDING

A Particular Description of the Isle of Thanet.

To which is prefixed,

A COPIOUS TRAVELLING GUIDE:

Exhibiting

*The Direct and Principal Cross Roads,
Inns and Distances of Stages, and
Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats,*

Which form a

COMPLETE COUNTY ITINERARY:

WITH

A LIST OF THE FAIRS.

And an Index Table,

Shewing, at One View, the Distances of all the Towns from
London, and of Towns from each other.

BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.

Illustrated with
A MAP OF THE COUNTY.



London:

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FOR
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AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.*

BARNARD AND FARLEY,
Shinners-street, London.

A TABLE

OF THE

PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE COUNTY,

Their Distance from London, Markets, Number of Houses and Inhabitants, with the Time of the Arrival and Departure of the Post.

Towns.	Dist.	Markets.	Houses.	Inhabitants.	Post arrives.	Departs.
Ashford	54	Tue.	894	2532	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ mo.	3 aft.
Bromley	10	Tb.	1106	2965		
Chatham	30	Sat.	2221	12,652	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ mo.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ mo.
Cranbrook	48	Sat.	1098	2994	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ mo.	5 aft.
Dartford	15	Sat.	531	3177	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ aft.	3 mo.
Dover	71	W. S.	1845	9074	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ mo.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
Faversham	47	W. S.	680	3872	3 mo.	10 aft.
Folkestone	72	Sat.	1815	4232	10 mo.	4 aft.
Gravesend	22	W. S.	1927	3119	11 aft.	2 mo.
Hythe	67	Sat.	759	2407		
Maidstone	35	Th. S.	3575	9443	7 mo.	8 aft.
Margate	72	W. S.	2510	6126	11 mo.	3 aft.
Milton	40	Sat.	816	1746		
Queenborough	45	M.Th.	343	805	7 mo.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
Ramsgate	73	W. S.	1675	4221	10 mo.	4 aft.
Rochester	29	Fri.	1541	9070	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ mo.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ mo.
Sandwich	69	W. S.	530	2735	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ mo.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ aft.
Sheerness	46	Sat.	268	1685	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ aft.	6 mo.
Tenterden	57	Fri.	1017	2786	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ mo.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ aft.
Tunbridge	30	Fri.	2005	5932	2 mo.	10 aft.
Woolwich	8	Fri.	2446	17,054		

AN INDEX TABLE
*Of the Distances from Town to Town, in the
 County of Kent.*

The names of the respective Towns are on the top and side,
 and the square where both meet gives the distance.

	<i>Distant from London.</i>	<i>Miles</i>																					
Canterbury.....		56																					
Ashford.....	15	Ashford.....																					
Bromley.....	51	45																					
Chatham.....	25	27	26	Chatham.....																			
Cranbrook.....	31	16	34	32	Cranbrook.....																		
Dartford.....	41	8	12	15	28	Dartford.....																	
Deptford.....	50	50	5	26	28	11	Deptford.....																
Dover.....	16	20	65	40	35	56	67	Dover.....															
Faversham.....	9	13	42	16	22	33	43	25	Faversham.....														
Folkestone.....	16	17	60	41	29	55	66	7	20	Folkestone.....													
Gravesend.....	33	34	49	8	24	7	18	39	25	50	Gravesend.....												
Greenwich.....	51	50	6	24	39	10	2	65	42	66	16	Greenwich.....											
Hythe.....	14	11	56	40	24	19	65	11	20	5	51	61	Hythe.....										
Maidstone.....	26	20	25	11	14	15	20	39	18	37	14	30	31	Maidstone.....									
Margate.....	17	32	68	42	45	56	69	26	51	33	50	65	37	43	Margate.....								
Milton.....	16	14	36	9	20	25	36	28	8	8	17	3	27	10	33	Milton.....							
Queenborough.....	25	48	35	7	24	22	34	31	11	31	16	31	19	32	7	Queenborough.....							
Ramsgate.....	16	31	67	11	16	57	69	14	24	27	49	65	25	42	5	6	32	Ramsgate.....					
Rochester.....	26	25	25	1	22	14	25	42	17	41	7	23	41	9	14	10	8	42	Rochester.....				
Sandwich.....	13	22	64	24	38	54	65	11	21	46	62	29	39	9	26	28	4	39	Sandwich.....				
Sheerness.....	17	20	36	10	26	23	33	33	13	33	30	16	34	9	2	33	10	30	Sheerness.....				
Tenterden.....	26	11	20	29	6	34	46	31	19	23	34	48	18	22	43	2	34	32	Tenterden.....				
Tunbridge.....	36	25	20	22	14	16	27	45	31	42	25	26	36	10	53	20	23	52	22	49	25	27	Tunbridge.....
Woolwich.....	45	47	6	20	38	9	7	62	40	64	14	6	58	27	69	32	30	62	19	58	32	26	Woolwich.....

AN INSPECTION TABLE FOR THE COUNTY OF KENT.

Kent is included in the Home Circuit; in the Province of CANTERBURY, and in the Dioceses of CANTERBURY and ROCHESTER.

Bounded by	Extent	Contains	sends to Parliament	Produce & Manufactures
On the north by the river Thames, the county of Essex, and the German Ocean.	In length about 63 miles. In breadth 26 miles.	2 Cities: viz. Canterbury and Rochester. 39 Market Towns.	10 Members, <i>viz.</i> 2 for the County 2 Canterbury	This county abounds with plantations of hops, and orchards of cherries and other fruit; it also produces great quantities of corn.
On the south by the county of Sussex.	In circumference about 174 miles.	413 Parishes. 63 Hundreds.	2 Rochester 2 Maidstone	Romney Marsh, and other extensive pasture-grounds, are celebrated for their breed of sheep.
On the east by the British Channel.		5 Laths.	2 Queenborough	There are no manufactures of any consequence.
On the west by the county of Surry.		63,734 houses. 373,095 inhabitants		

The name of the county is supposed to be derived from the British word *Caint*, which signifies a county abounding with clear, fair, and open downs.

AN ITINERARY
 OF ALL THE
DIRECT AND THE PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS,
 IN
K E N T.
 IN WHICH ARE INCLUDED
THE STAGES, INNS, AND GENTLEMEN'S
SEATS.

N. B. The first Column contains the Names of Places passed through; the Figures that follow shew the Distances from Place to Place, Town to Town, and Stages; and in the last Column are the names of Gentlemen's Seats, and Inns. The right and left of the Roads are distinguished by the letters R. and L.

JOURNEY FROM DOVER TO LONDON
 THROUGH CANTERBURY, ROCHESTER, CHATHAM, AND
 DARTFORD.

Dover to Buck-			
land	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Ewell, T. G....	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Old Park, — Every, esq. R.</i>
Lydden	$1\frac{3}{4}$	5	<i>Eythorne, J. M. Fector, esq. Waldershare, Earl of Guilford. R.</i>
Half-way House	3	8	
<i>T. R. to Folk-</i>			
<i>stone L.</i>			
.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Wootton, John Brydges, esq. L. Denton Court, Sir E. Brydges. L. Broome House, Sir Henry Oxenden, L. Denne Hill, John Harrison, esq. Barham Court, C. Dering, esq. L.</i>
.....			<i>Charlton Place, Robert Foote, esq.</i>
.....			<i>Higham, James Hallet, esq. R. Bourne Place, Mrs. Beckingham.</i>
Bridge	4	$12\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Bifrons, Edward Taylor, esq. Howlets, George Gipps, esq.</i>

<i>Cross the Stour river.</i>		<i>Nackington House, Richard Mills, esq.</i>
CANTERBURY....	3	15½	Inns.—Fountain, King's Head, Rose, Fleur de luce.
<i>At Canterbury a T. R. to Whitstable, and another to Herne-bay.</i>			
Harbledown T.G	1½	18½	<i>Seats of Colonel Webb and</i>
Boughton Hill.	2½	20½	<i>Lady Benson.</i>
Boughton Street	1	21½	
Preston	2½	24½	
<i>At Preston, on La T. R. to Ashford and Smarden.</i>			
Ospringe	¾	25	<i>Inn.—Lion.</i>
<i>At the entrance of Ospringe on R. a road to Faversham.</i>			
.....			<i>Judde House, Sir Samuel Auchmuty. L.</i>
Green Street ...	3¼	28½	<i>Inn.—Swan.</i>
Radfield	¾	29	
Bapchild	½	29½	
Sittingbourne, } P. O.....}	1½	31	<i>Inns.—Rose, George.</i>
Chalk Well	¾	31½	
Key Street	1	32½	
<i>At Key Street, on L. a T. R. to Maidstone, and on R. to Queenborough & Sheerness.</i>			
Newington	1½	34	<i>Inn.—Bull.</i>

Moor Street	$2\frac{1}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Rainham	$\frac{3}{4}$	37	
CHATHAM	$3\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inns — <i>Mitre, Sun.</i>
<i>On L. a T. R.</i>			
<i>to Maidstone.</i>			
ROCHESTER	$1\frac{1}{4}$	42	Inns— <i>Bull, Crown, Old King's Head.</i>
<i>Cross the Medway river.</i>			
Stroud T. G....	$\frac{3}{4}$	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Gad's Hill	2	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Mausoleum in Cobham Park, seat of Earl of Darnley, L.—Great Hermitage, Thomas Bentley, esq. R. Little Hermitage, David Day, esq. R.</i>
Chalk Street T.G	$3\frac{1}{4}$	48	
Gravesend	2	50	
.....			<i>Wombwell Hall, — Harman, esq.</i>
Northfleet	$1\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Swanscombe ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	53	
.....			<i>Stone Castle, Robert Talbot, esq. L.</i>
Horn's Cross ..	2	55	
John's Hole T.G	$\frac{3}{4}$	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>Cross the Dart river.</i>			
DARTFORD.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns— <i>Bull, Bull & George, Granby Head, Rose.</i>
.....			<i>Baldwins, seat of—Sparks, esq. L.</i>
<i>At the end of Dartford, on L. a T. R. to Farningham.</i>			
Crayford	$1\frac{3}{4}$	59	<i>Inn—Bear. At Crayford on R. is May Place, Countess Dowager of Kingston.</i>
Bexley Heath..	$1\frac{3}{4}$	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Inn—Golden Lion. On L. of Bexley Heath are seats of Michael Atkinson, esq. and Lord Castlereagh.</i>

.....	2	62 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Brompton Place, William Edmeads, esq. Danson Hill, J. Johnstone, esq. Blendon Hall, J. Smith, esq.</i>
Welling.....	2	62 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Belvidere, Lord Eardly, R.</i>
Shooter's Hill ..	2	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>On Shooter's Hill a Tower in memory of Sir E. W. James.</i>
Blackheath	3	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Greenwich Park. Seat of Princess Sophia of Gloucester. Morden College for decayed Merchants.</i>
DEPTFORD	1	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	
New Cross T. G.	$\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>At New Cross are several villas, amongst which are those of Timothy Stansfield, esq. John Halcomb, esq. and Hatcham House, Joseph Hardeastle, esq.</i>
Kent Street	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	
London	1	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	

FROM MARGATE TO CANTERBURY.

Margate to			
Acole	4	4	<i>Cleve, Mr. Bushel.</i>
Monkton	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>At Monkton on L. a road to Ramsgate.</i>			
Sarr.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	
<i>Cross the Stour river.</i>			
Upstreet	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sturry	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	<i>Inn—Swan.</i>
.....			<i>Hales Place, Sir Edward Hales, bart. R.</i>
CANTERBURY....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Inns — Fountain, King's Head, Rose, Fleur de luce.</i>

FROM DEAL TO CANTERBURY,
THROUGH SANDWICH.

Deal to SAND-			
WICH	5½	5½	Updown, <i>J. Fector, esq</i> — <i>Dane Court, Sir Henry Oxenden, bart.</i>
.....	<i>Statenborough-house, Mrs. George.</i>
.....	<i>Knolton, Hughes D'Aeth, esq. L. St. Albans, William Hammond, esq. Goodnestone, Sir Brooke Bridges, bart. The Grove, — Brookeman, esq.</i>
Wingham	6	11½	<i>Lee, Sir Egerton Brydges. Nearer to Canterbury is seat of Henry Denne, esq.</i>
.....	
CANTERBURY....	6½	18	Inns — <i>Fountain, King's Head, Rose, Fleur de luce.</i>

FROM FOLKESTONE AND HYTHE TO LONDON,
THROUGH ASHFORD, MAIDSTONE, WROTHAM, AND
FOOT'S CRAY.

Folkestone to			
Sandgate ..	2	2	
HYTHE	2½	4½	Inns — <i>White Hart, Swan. Beachborough, J. Drake Brookeman, esq. R.</i>
Pedling Green ..	2	6½	
Newin's Green ..	1	7½	<i>Westenhanger, a decayed seat on R.</i>
Sellinge Lees ..	1½	9½	
Sellinge	1	10½	<i>Somerfield-hall, a decayed seat on L. Sandling Place, William Deedes, esq. R. Mount Morris, seat of the late Lord Rokeby, R.</i>

.....			<i>Evington Place, Sir John Honeywood, bart.</i>
Merham Hatch	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At Merham Hatch, Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart.</i>
Willesborough	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	
ASHFORD	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Inn—Saracen's Head.</i>
<i>At Ashford on R. a T. R. to Canterbury.</i>			<i>Eastwell Park, Finch Hatton, esq.</i>
.....			<i>Godington, N. R. Toke, esq.</i>
Hothfield Place	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Hothfield Place, Earl of Thanet.</i>
Westwell Com- mon	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	
Charing	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Cale Hill, Henry Darell, esq. Surrenden, Sir E. Dering, bart.</i>
<i>At Charing a T. R. on R. to Canterbury, on L. to Smarden.</i>			
Lenham	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	<i>Chilson, George Best, esq. L.</i>
Harietsham	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Steed Hill, -Baldwin, esq. R.</i>
Leeds Park	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Leeds Castle, Gen. Mar-</i>
Berstead Green	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>tin.</i>
.....			<i>Millgate, L. Cage, esq. R.</i>
			<i>An elegant Mansion, Lord Romney, & Boxley House, J. Coker, esq.</i>
.....			<i>Jennings, Dowager Lady Twisden.</i>
MAIDSTONE ...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>At Maidstone, a T. R. on R. to Chatham & Sheerness, on L. to Tunbridge, Rye, and New Romney.</i>			
.....			<i>Allington Castle, R.</i>
Ditton	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Larkfield, T. G.	$\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Preston Hall, Charles Milner, esq. The Friars, Earl of Aylesford, R. Seat of J. Larkin, esq.</i>

.....			<i>Bradborn House, Sir J. Twisden, bart. L.</i>
.....			<i>Leyburn Grange, Sir H. Hawley, bart. R.</i>
.....			<i>Addington Place, Colonel Stratford.</i>
Wrotham Heath	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	46	<i>Inn—Royal Oak.</i>
<i>A T. R. to Westerham. L.</i>			
WROTHAM	2	48	<i>Inn—Bull. St. Clair, Alexander Evelyn, esq.</i>
King's Down ..	3	51	
<i>A T. R. to Seven Oaks.</i>			
Farningham...	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Inns—Lion, Bull.</i>
<i>At the end of Farningham a T. R. to Dartford.</i>			
Birch Wood } Corner } FOOT'S CRAY ..	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	58	
.....	2	60	
Sidecup	$\frac{3}{4}$	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Foot's Cray Place, Benj. Harence, esq. R.</i>
South End	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	<i>Inn—Black Horse.</i>
Eltham	1	64	<i>Eltham Lodge, Mr. Ser- jeant Best.</i>
Lee Green	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Green Lodge, Hubert De- vaignes, esq.</i>
Lewisham.....	1	67	
<i>End of Lewis- ham a T. R. to Bromley and to Greenwich R. on L. a T. R. to Dartford.</i>			
.....			<i>Lee Place, Matthias Lucas, esq.; and here also a seat of Frederic Perkins, esq.</i>
New Cross T. G.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Kent Street T.G.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	
London	1	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	

FROM WINCHELSEA TO LONDON,
THROUGH RYE, TUNBRIDGE, SEVEN OAKS, AND BROMLEY.

Winchelsea			
RYE	4	4	Inns— <i>George, Red Lion.</i>
.....			<i>Mountsfield, T. P. Lambe,</i>
			<i>esq.</i>
Pease Marsh ..	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Beckley	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Northiam	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>A new T. R.</i>			
<i>to Rye, R.</i>			
<i>Cross the Rother.</i>			
Newenden T. G. 2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$		
<i>A T. R. to</i>			
<i>Tenterden, R.</i>			
Sandhurst Green	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	
Meagrim's Hill.	$\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Field Green	$\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Four Thoroughs	$\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	
.....			<i>At Hawkhurst, is Elford,</i>
			<i>seat of S. Boys, esq.</i>
			<i>L. Fowlers, R. Saxby,</i>
			<i>esq.</i>
Highgate	1	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Seat of — Mayo, esq. L.</i>
Philpot Cross ..	1	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>A T. R. to</i>			
<i>Cranbrook, R. on</i>			
<i>L. to Goudhurst.</i>			
Seacock Heath .	1	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Flimwell	1	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>A T. R. to</i>			
<i>Battle and Hastings R. on L. to</i>			
<i>Gouldstone.</i>			
Pillory	$\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Stone Crouch ..	1	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Inn—Post Boy.</i>
.....			<i>Bedsbury, J. Cartier, esq. R.</i>

.....			Combwell,—Mills, esq. R.
Lamberhurst ..	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	Scotney, E. Hussey, esq. R.
Lamberhurst } Quarterm .. } Quarterm .. } Quarterm .. }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn—Chequers. Seat of Captain Moreland, R. Bayham Abbey, Earl Camden, L.
<i>A T. R. to</i> <i>Maidstone.</i>			
Kipping's Cross	2	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Copingcrouch } Green }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>A T. R. to</i> <i>Tunbridge Wells</i>			
<i>L. to Maidstone R.</i>			
Woodsgate	$\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn— <i>Royal Oak.</i>
Pembury Green	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Cross the Med- way, on L. a T. R. to Tun- bridge on R. to Maidstone.</i>			
TUNBRIDGE	3	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inns— <i>Angel, Rose and</i>
Hildon Green ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	<i>Crown.</i>
Watts Cross....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>At Watts Cross</i> <i>a T. R. to Tun- bridge Wells, L.</i>			
Seven Oaks } Common . }	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	
.....			
SEVEN OAKS	1	43	<i>Ash Grove, Miss Otway, L.</i> Inns— <i>Crown, Royal Oak.</i>
<i>At Seven Oaks, a T. R. to Far- ningham, R.</i>			<i>At Seven Oaks, Seats of—</i> <i>Coaste, esq. — Claridge,</i> <i>esq. A white house,</i> <i>Moulton Lambert, esq.</i> <i>Knowle Park, Duke of</i> <i>Dorset, R. Kiplington,</i> <i>Motley Austin, esq. R.</i>
Riverhead.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inn— <i>White Hart.</i>

<i>At Riverhead a</i>			<i>Montreal, Lord Amherst.</i>
<i>T.R. to Dartford</i>			
<i>& Maidstone R.</i>			
<i>to Westerham L.</i>			
Dunton Green . 1	45½		
Madam's, or } Maram's } Court Hill } 1½	46¾		<i>Inn—Star. From Maram's Court Hill, see Chevening Place, Earl Stanhope ; Coombank, — Manning, esq. Chepsted Place, — Polhill, esq. ; Ovendon, Lady Stanhope ; and Wilderness, Earl Cam- den.</i>
Knockholt 1¼	48		<i>Inn—Harrow.</i>
Rushmore Hill . 1	49		
.....			<i>Halstead Place, J. Atkins, esq.</i>
Pratt's Bottom } T. G } 1	50		
Greenstr. Green 1½	51½		
Farnborough . 1	52		<i>Inn — George. Wickham Court, Lady Farnaby.</i>
Locks Bottom . 1	53½		<i>Inn—Lion.</i>
.....			<i>Seuts of — Glazier, esq. ; G. Norman, esq. ; M. Rhodes, esq.</i>
Mason's Hill .. 2½	56½		<i>Hayes, Miss Dehany.</i>
.....			<i>Eden Farm, Lord Auck- land; Langley Park, Hon. L. Burrel. Kelsey Park, Mrs. King, & seat of Sir Vicary Gibbs.</i>
BROMLEY ½	56½		<i>Inns—Bell, White Hart.</i>
Holloway 1½	58		<i>A Palace of the Bishop of Rochester's.</i>
<i>A T. R. to</i> <i>Croydon.</i>			
South End 1	59		<i>Beckingham Place, John Cator, esq. C. Neale, esq. J. Foster, esq.—Shuter, esq.</i>
Lewisham..... 1¾	60½		

<i>A T. R. to El-</i>		<i>Broekley House, Stephen</i>
<i>tham and Maid-</i>		<i>Gruber, esq. L. Lee</i>
<i>stone R. a little</i>		<i>Place, M. Lucas, esq.</i>
<i>further to Dept-</i>		
<i>ford R. Cross</i>		
<i>the river Ravens-</i>		
<i>bourne.</i>		
Loompit Hill ..	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	62
<i>A T. R. to</i>		
<i>Dover, R.</i>		
New Cross, T.G. ..	1	63 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kent Street	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	66
London	1	67

FROM NEW ROMNEY TO KIPPING'S CROSS,

THROUGH TENTERDEN.

New Romney to		
Old Romney ..	2	2
Brenzett Corner	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Snargate	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Appledore	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Reding Street ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Leigh Green ..	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	12
TENTERDEN	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>At Tenterden</i>		
<i>T. R. to Rye.</i>		
Gofford Green ..	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milkhouse Street	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	21
<i>At Milkhouse</i>		
<i>Street, a T. R.</i>		
<i>to Maidstone.</i>		
Eden Green	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>At Eden Green</i>		
<i>a T. R. to Goud-</i>		
<i>hurst.</i>		

Horsemenden }	4	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
Green }		
At Horsemenden Heath on R.		
a T. R. to Rye		
and Hastings ;		
on L. to Maidstone.		
Brenchley	2	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
Homebush }	1	31
Green .. }		
Matfield Green	$\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$
At Kipping's		
Cross, on R. a		
T. R. to Lamberhurst.		
Kipping's Cross	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$

FROM HAWKHURST TO CANTERBURY,
THROUGH SMARDEN.

Hawkhurst to		
Highgate	1	1
At Highgate,		
on R. a T. R. to		
Rye ; on L. to		
Tunbridge Wells		
Tubslake	2	3
Hartley	1	4
CRANBROOK	1	5
At Cranbrook		Swift's Place, J. Austin,
a T. R. on R. to		esq.
Tenterden.		
Milkhouse Street	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Milkhouse		
Street a T. R. on		
R. to Tenterden,		
on L. to Maidstone.		

Bidenden	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Smarden	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	
Pluckley	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Surrenden, Sir Edward Dering, bart. R.</i>
Little Chart	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Cale Hill, Philip Darell, esq. R.</i>
Charing	2	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Pete, George Sayer, R.</i>
Pearfield Green	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	
<i>At Pearfield Green a T. R. to Ashford.</i>			
Ramsonlecs	$\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sheldwick	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Lees Court, Lord Sondes.</i>
<i>About two miles beyond Sheldwick, on L. a T. R. to Rochester.</i>			
Boughton Street	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Boughton Hill	1	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Harbledown	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Seats of Colonel Webb and Lady Benson.</i>
CANTERBURY ...	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Inns—Fountain, King's Head, Rose, Fleur de luce.</i>

FROM WINCHELSEA TO MARGATE,

THROUGH RYE, NEW ROMNEY, HYTHE, FOLKESTONE, DOVER, DEAL, SANDWICH, AND RAMSGATE.

<i>Winchelsea to Cross the Tillingham River.</i>			
RYE	3	3	<i>Inns—George, Red Lion.</i>
<i>At Rye, on L. a T. R. to Tunbridge Wells and Tunbridge.</i>			
Playdon.	1	4	
<i>Cross the River Rother.</i>			

Old Romney	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	
NEW ROMNEY	2	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns— <i>New Inn, Ship.</i>
<i>Cross the Clobes- den Gut.</i>			
Dimchurch	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	
HYTHE	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inn— <i>Swan.</i>
<i>At Hythe a T.</i>			
<i>R. on L to Ashford</i>			
Seebrook	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	
Sandgate	1	26	<i>At Sandgate, Sandgate Castle.</i>
FOLKESTONE	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn— <i>Folkestone Arms.</i>
<i>At Folkestone a T. R. to Can- terbury on L.</i>			
DOVER	7	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>At Dover, the Castle.</i>
<i>At Dover a T.</i>			
<i>R. through Can- terbury to Lon- don on L.</i>			Inns— <i>City of London,</i> <i>Ship, York Hotel.</i>
Westley	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Walmer	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Walmer Castle, occupied by</i> <i>the Earl of Liverpool, as</i> <i>Lord Warden.—At Wal- mer are Seats of General</i> <i>Smith, Admiral Hervey,</i> <i>and Geo. Leith, esq.</i>
.....			<i>Deal Castle, John Norris,</i> <i>esq.</i>
DEAL	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Sandown Castle.</i>
SANDWICH	5	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns— <i>Bell, Rose.</i>
<i>At Sandwich,</i> <i>on L. a T. R. to</i> <i>Canterbury.</i>			
<i>Cross the Stour River.</i>			
Ebbs Fleet	2	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	
.....			<i>Sevenscore, — Garrett,</i> <i>esq.</i>
Cliff's End.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	

St. Laurence ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	51	Inns— <i>King's Head, London Hotel, Royal Oak, Albion Hotel, Castle Tavern.</i> —Various Seats in this vicinity are noticed in our <i>Topographical Description.</i>
RAMSGATE		$51\frac{3}{4}$	
Broad Stairs ..	2	$53\frac{3}{4}$	<i>At Broad Stairs, the Seat of W. Payler, esq.</i>
.....			<i>At Stone is the Seat of — Cuihbert, esq.</i>
King's Gate ..	2	$55\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Seat of the late Lord Holland, sometimes called Kingsgate Castle.</i>
North Down ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	57	
MARGATE	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$58\frac{1}{2}$	Inns— <i>Royal Hotel, York Hotel, Fountain, Duke's Head, White Hart, King's Head.</i>

FROM NEWENDEN TO CANTERBURY,
THROUGH TENTERDEN AND ASHFORD.

Newenden to			
.....			<i>Merrington Place, R. — Moneypenny, jun. esq.</i>
Rolvenden	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	<i>King's Gate House, J.</i>
Streud Corner ..	$1\frac{1}{4}$	4	<i>Weller. esq. R. Maytham Hall, R. Moneypenny, esq. R.</i>
<i>A T. R. on L. to Cranbrook, at Tenterden a T. R. on R. to Appledore.</i>			
TENTERDEN	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Cole Harbour, Curteis</i>
Boreside	$\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Hall, esq. R. West-</i>
London Beach ..	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	<i>more, Thos. Blackmore, esq. R.</i>
Hockstead			
Green	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	

High Halden ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Brisenden			
Bridge	$2\frac{1}{2}$	11	
Gabil Hook	1	12	
New Street	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	
Great Charte .	$\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Godington, Nicholas Toke, esq. L. Hothfield Place, Earl of Thanet, L.</i>
<i>Cross the Stour River.</i>			
Buxford Mill ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	
<i>At Ashford, on L. a T. R. to Hythe.</i>			
ASHFORD	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	Inns— <i>Royal Oak, Saracen's Head.</i>
Bibrook	$\frac{1}{2}$	17	
<i>A. T. R. to Faversham.</i>			
Kennington	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{4}$	
Bilton	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$21\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Great Ollanteigh, S. E. Sawbridge, esq. R.</i>
Godmersham ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Ford Park, E. Austen, esq.</i>
Chilham	1	25	<i>Chilham Castle, J. Wild- man, esq.</i>
<i>Cross the Stour River.</i>			
Shalmford Street	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$26\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Mystole, Rev. Sir J. Fagg, bart. R.</i>
CANTERBURY ... 5		$31\frac{3}{4}$	Inns— <i>Fountain, King's Head, Rose, Fleur de luce.</i>

FROM TUNBRIDGE TO CHATHAM,

THROUGH MAIDSTONE.

TUNBRIDGE to			
Hadlow Stairs .	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Hadlow	$2\frac{3}{4}$	4	
Goose, or Por- ter's Green.	1	5	<i>Oxen Heath, Sir Wm. Geary, bart. L.</i>
Rattling Hall ..	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
Mereworth Cross	1	$7\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Mereworth Castle, Lord le</i>

*Despencer, R. Roydon
Hall, Sir W. Twysden,
bart. R.*

*At Watering-
bury, on L. a T.
R. to Lamber-
hurst.*

Wateringbury .. $1\frac{1}{2}$

Teston 1

*Near Teston
on L. a T. R. to
Goudhurst.*

Barming Cross $1\frac{1}{2}$

.....
The Bower 2

*A T. R. to
Farningham, &
Westeringham.*

*Cross the Med-
way River.*

*At Maidstone
a T. R. to Key-
street, Canter-
bury, and Goud-
hurst.*

MAIDSTONE

Boxley Hill 4

THAM $4\frac{1}{2}$

$8\frac{3}{4}$ Wateringbury Place, Sir
C. Style, bart.

$9\frac{3}{4}$ Teston House, Sir Charles
Middleton, bart. L.

$11\frac{1}{4}$ Seat of Stephen Amhum,
esq. L. Court Lodge, J.
Amherst, esq. R.
Seat of Charles Whitaker,
esq.

$13\frac{1}{4}$

$13\frac{1}{4}$ Inns—Bell, Bull, Star,
Swan
Jennings, Dowager Lady
Twysden, Park House, Sir
Henry Calder, bart.

$17\frac{3}{4}$ Inns—Mitre, Sun.

$22\frac{1}{4}$

FROM RYEGATE TO MAIDSTONE,

THROUGH WESTERHAM.

RYEGATE to			
Water Street ..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Nutfield	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	
Bletchingley ..	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>At Godstone</i>			
<i>Green on L. a</i>			
<i>T. R. through</i>			
<i>Croydon to</i>			
<i>London, on R.</i>			
<i>to East Grin-</i>			
<i>stead.</i>			
Godstone Green	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn—White Hart.
Rooksnest.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>A Seat of C. H. Turner,</i> <i>esq.</i>
Oxstead Street	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	
<i>At Limpsfield</i>			
<i>on R. a T. R.</i>			
<i>through Croydon</i>			
<i>to London, on L.</i>			
<i>to Lewes.</i>			
Limpsfield	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Moorhouse	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>At Westerham,</i>			
<i>on R. a T. R.</i>			
<i>through Bromley</i>			
<i>to London: on L.</i>			
<i>to Lewes.</i>			
WESTERHAM	1	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Squirries, John Ward, <i>esq.</i>
			Inn—King's Arms.
			Hill Park, — Barrett, esq.
Brasted	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	<i>Seat of — Manning, esq.</i>
Sundrish	$\frac{3}{4}$	16	Chevening Place, Earl Stanhope. Ovendon, <i>Lady Stanhope.</i>

<i>At Riverhead on L. a T.R. thro' Farnborough to London: on R. to Seal.</i>		
Riverhead	2	18 Inn— <i>White Hart.</i> <i>Montreal, Lord Amherst, R. Chepstead Place, — Polhill, esq. L.</i>
<i>Within two miles of Seal a T. R. on L. to Dartford, on R. to Seven Oaks.</i>		
Seal	3	<i>The Wilderness, Earl Camden.</i>
Waterden	$\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seal Charte	1	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ightam	$1\frac{1}{2}$	24
Borough Green	1	25
<i>At Wrotham Heath on R. a T. R. through Elt- ham to London.</i>		
Wrotham Heath	$1\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inn— <i>Royal Oak.</i>
Larkfield	$4\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>Leybourn Grange, Sir H. Hawley, bart. L. Seat of Rev. J. H. Shaw Brooke, R. Malling Abbey, J. T. H. Foote, esq. Bradborn House, Sir J. Papillon Twisden, bart. R.</i>
Ditton	$\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
MAIDSTONE	4	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inns— <i>Bell, Bull, Star, Swan.</i>

FROM DARTFORD TO SEVEN OAKS,
THROUGH FARNINGHAM.

DARTFORD to				
.....				
Hawley.....	1½	1½	Wilmington, <i>J. Tasker, esq.</i> <i>L. New House, Edward Rawling, esq.</i>	
.....			Sutton Place, <i>W. Mumford, esq.</i> R.	
Sutton at Hone	1¼	2¾	St. John's, <i>John Mumford, esq.</i> R.	
.....			Franks, <i>Mrs. Tasker, R.</i>	
FARNINGHAM	2¼	5	Inns— <i>Black Lion, Bull,</i>	
<i>At Farningham, on R. T. R. to Eltham.</i>				
<i>Cross the Darent River.</i>				
<i>On L. a T. R. to Wrotham.</i>				
Eynesford	1	6		
.....			<i>Lullingstone Castle, Sir Thomas Dyke, bart. R.</i>	
Otford.	4	10		
<i>Near Seven Oaks on R. a T.</i>				
<i>R. to Wester- ham, on L. to Maidstone.</i>				
SEVEN OAKS ...	3	13	Inns— <i>Crown, Royal Oak.</i> <i>Kippington, F. Motley</i> <i>Austins, esq. R. Knowle</i> <i>Park, Duke of Dorset, L.</i>	

END OF THE ITINERARY.

AN

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

FAIRS IN KENT.

<i>Acol</i> —May 30, toys.	<i>Bromfield</i> —Whit Monday.
<i>Acrise</i> —October 16.	<i>Bromley</i> —December 14,
<i>Aylesford</i> —June 29.	August 5, horses, bul- locks, sheep, and hogs.
<i>Appledore</i> —January 11, June 22, pedlary and cattle.	<i>Brompton</i> —May 29.
<i>Ash</i> —April 5, October 10.	<i>Brookland</i> —August 1.
<i>Ashford</i> —May 17, Sept. - 9, October 12 and 13, October 24.	<i>Canterbury</i> —October 10, cattle and pedlary.
<i>Badlesmere</i> —Nov. 17.	<i>Chalk</i> —Whit Monday.
<i>Benenden</i> —May 15.	<i>Challock</i> —October 8, horses, cattle, and ped- lary.
<i>Bethersden</i> —July 31, ped- lar's-ware.	<i>Charing</i> —April 29, cattle, &c. October 29, horses, cattle, and pedlary.
<i>Biddenden</i> —Nov. 8. cat- tle and horses.	<i>Charleton</i> —Oct. 18, toys.
<i>Bilsington</i> —July 5.	<i>Chatham</i> —May 15, Sept. 19, horses, bullocks, and various cominodities.
<i>Blackheath</i> —May 12, Oct. 11, bullocks, horses, & toys.	<i>Chevening</i> —May 16.
<i>Boughton</i> —July 2.	<i>Chilham</i> —November 8, cattle.
<i>Brinstead</i> —Ascension day, horses, and various commodities.	<i>Church Whitfield</i> —July 5.

Cliff—September 28.
Cobham—August 2.
Cowden, near East Grinstead—August 2.
Cranbrook—May 30, Sep. 29, cattle and horses.
Croyford—September 8.
Dartford—August 2.
Deal—April 5, Oct. 12.
Dover—November 22.
Eastchurch—May 31, toys.
Easing—September 14.
Eastry—October 2, cattle.
Edenbridge—May 6, cattle and toys.
Elham, near Wye—Oct. 20.
Elmsted—July 25.
Farnborough—Sept. 12.
Farningham—October 15, a shew of horses, colts, and cattle.
Faversham—February 25. August 12.
Folkestone—June 28.
Frittenden—September 8.
Gillingham—March 27.
Goodnestone—September 25, cattle.
Goudhurst—August 26, cattle.
Gravesend—May 4, toys, &c. October 24, horses, cloth, toys, &c.
Great Chart—First Monday in April.
Green Street—May 1.
Groombridge—May 17.

Sept. 25, cattle and pedlary.
Hadlow—Whit-Monday.
Hamstreet—May 14, horses, cattle, and pedlary.
Harrietsham—June 24, horses, &c.
Hawkhurst—August 10, cattle and pedlary.
Herne—April 16.
Hedcorn—June 12.
Horsemonden—July 26.
Hythe—July 10, Dec. 1, horses, cattle, shoes, cloth, and pedlary.
Kennington—July 5.
Lamberhurst—April 6.
Lenham—June 6 and Oct. 23.
Leigh—June 16, toys.
Lidd—First Monday in Sept. cattle, &c.
Littlebourn—July 5.
Liminge—July 5.
Maidstone—Second Tuesday in every month, cattle, &c. February 13, May 12, June 20, Second Tuesday in Oct. Great market for horses, bullocks, and various sorts of goods.
Malling—August 12, Oct. 2, November 17.
Marden—October 10, pedlar's-ware.
Meopham—July 10.
Mersham—Friday after

Whitsun-week, horses, cattle and pedlary.	Seale—June 6, toys.
Milton—July 24.	Sellinge—May 21, Oct. 12, horses, cattle, and pedlary.
Minster—Palm Monday.	
Mongeham—October 29.	Sevenoaks—July 10, Oct. 12, toys, &c. ; one
Monkton—July 22, Oct. 11.	Tuesday, in every month, cattle.
Newenden—July 1, pedlar's-ware.	Shoreham—May 1.
Newenham—July 26.	Sittingbourn—Whit-Monday, and October 10, linen, woollen-drapery, and hardware.
Otford—August 24.	
Ospringe, near Sittingbourn—May 25.	
Peckham, near Tunbridge—Whit Tuesday, pedlary.	Smarden—October 10.
Pembury—Whit Tuesday.	Smeeth—May 15, Sept. 29, horses, cattle, and pedlary.
Penshurst—June 26, pedlary.	Staple—July 25.
Pluckley—November 4.	Stelling—Ascension-day.
Preston—May 23.	Stockbury—Aug. 2, toys.
Queenborough—August 5.	Stone—June 10.
Rochester—Fourth Tuesday in every month, cattle.	Stroud—August 26, toys.
Romney—August 21, pedlar's-ware.	Tenterden—First Monday in May.
St. Lawrence—Aug. 10, toys.	Tunbridge—October 12, and one Tuesday in every month for cattle.
St. Peter's—April 5, July 10, toys.	Warehorn—October 2.
St. Mary Cray—February 2, September 10.	Waldershare—Whit Tuesday.
Sandwich—December 4, drapery, haberdashery, shoes, and hardware.	Westerham—Sept. 19.
Sandhurst—May 25, cattle and pedlary.	Whitstable—Thursday before Whit-Sunday.
Sarr—October 14, toys.	Wingham—May 12, Nov. 12.
	Wittisham—May 1, pedlar's-ware.
	Woodnesborough—Holy Thursday, toys.

Wrotham—May 4, hor-	Yalding, near Maidstone
ses, bullocks, &c.	—Whit-Monday and
Wye—May 29, Oct. 11.	Oct. 15.

END OF LIST OF FAIRS.

QUARTER SESSIONS FOR THE COUNTY OF KENT.

The *Assizes for this county* are held at Maidstone, and the Justices for the western division hold their quarterly sessions and county courts at the same place, as well as all other meetings on general business. In each of the great districts of East and West Kent, into which this county is divided, a court of sessions is held four times every year; that is, twice originally and twice by adjournment. The Justices, though appointed for the whole county, generally confine their attention to that particular district in which they reside.

TITLES CONFERRED BY THE COUNTY.

In regard to *Honorial History*, this county affords the title of Duke to Prince Edward, the fourth son of his Majesty. The following noblemen derive their titles from particular places in Kent: Montagu, Earl of Sandwich; Tufton, Earl of Thanet; Pitt, Earl of Chatham; Marsham, Earl of Romney; Legge, Earl of Dartmouth. There are also numerous titles derived from places in Kent, which are now merged in superior titles: as in the instance of the Earl of Radnor, who is likewise Viscount Folkestone.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION
OF
THE COUNTY OF KENT.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

KENT is a maritime county, situated on the south-east extremity of the island, opposite to France. Its figure is quadrilateral, and it is bounded on the north side by the river Thames, the county of Essex, and the German Ocean; on the south by the county of Sussex; on the east by the British Channel; and on the west by the county of Surrey. It is about 63 miles in length, from Deptford to the point of the North Foreland, comprehending between those extremities one degree and 29 minutes of longitude; and measures on the east side, in a direct line from the North Foreland to Dungeness Point, nearly forty miles.

The county contains about fourteen hundred square miles, or 896,000 acres; and, according to the returns under the population act in 1811, 63,734 houses, and 373,095 inhabitants.

NAME AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

“ Time,” observes Camden, “ has not yet deprived this county of its ancient name. Cæsar, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Ptolemy, and others, call it CANTIUM; and the Saxons, according to Nennius, named it *Cant-guar-lantd*, which signifies the *country of the inhabitants of Kent*.” But whence this name was originally derived is a subject of much speculation. Mr. Lambard, the author of a description of this county, is of opinion that the name Kent is derived “ from the word *Caine*, which

in the British tongue signifies a *green-leaf*, and was applied to this county on account of its having been formerly much shaded with woods." Camden, on the other hand, conjectures that it had its name from its situation and figure, being a large point or angle, into which Britain shoots out upon the south-east extremity. There is, however, much room for doubting whether our great chorographer is right in such a derivation. The word *Caint*, is evidently British, and is descriptive of a country abounding in open downs; which is the general characteristic of Kent. In the record termed Domesday-book the name is thus written, *Chenth*.

The early history of this county involves some occurrences, of high importance in the annals of the island at large. In the 699th year after the foundation of Rome, and fifty-five years before the birth of Christ, Julius Cæsar embarked his forces at Boulogne, on the 26th of August, and made sail for the coast of Britain. The Britons being aware of his designs, made preparations for the defence of their country; and on Cæsar's arrival off Dover, about ten the same morning, he found the cliffs covered with armed men, so advantageously posted that he was convinced he could not effect a landing at that point without great loss. He therefore proceeded about eight miles further, bringing up his ships on a plain and open shore, as some writers suppose, near Richborough, or *Rutupiæ*; but, as others contend, in the neighbourhood of the present town of Deal. The Britons, who had followed him with their army, with great courage opposed his descent, and for some time had the advantage. But Cæsar ordering some of the galleys to be stationed so as to face the Britons, the showers of darts and missive weapons discharged from the slings and engines on

board the ships, obliged them to give way. At this moment the standard-bearer of the tenth legion, solemnly addressed himself to Heaven for the success of his legion, and cried aloud, " Leap down, fellow soldiers ! if ye would not abandon your eagle to the enemy ; for myself I am determined to do my duty to my country and general." He then threw himself out of the ship, and advancing with the eagle against the enemy, was followed by the rest. As soon as the Romans got on dry ground they charged the Britons, and routed them ; but could not pursue them, for want of cavalry. The Britons, after this defeat, immediately sent deputies to sue for peace, which Cæsar readily granted upon receiving hostages. This nominal peace was ratified four days after his landing in Britain : about the same time the ships which had the cavalry on board, being just in sight, were driven to the westward by stress of weather, and with much difficulty made the coast of Gaul. The same night, the moon being full, the tide broke into the large vessels, which were laid dry, and the wind so shattered the transports which were at anchor, that they were quite unfit for service. The British chiefs, perceiving the situation to which the Romans were reduced by these misfortunes, retracted, and determined to prevent their being supplied with provisions. Cæsar, suspecting this, had ordered large quantities of corn to be brought into the camp ; and he repaired his ships with the materials of those destroyed by the weather. In the meanwhile the Britons, surprized, and surrounded with their cavalry and chariots, the seventh legion, when out foraging. But, upon Cæsar coming opportunely to their relief, the Romans recovered from their panic, and the Britons drew off, but did not disperse, having flattered themselves with hopes of recovering their independence, from the

small number of the enemy, and their want of provisions. They afterwards advanced in considerable force towards the Roman camp ; but Cæsar received them before it, and routed them with great slaughter. The same day they sent deputies once more to Cæsar, begging for peace, which he granted, taking however a double number of hostages, whom he ordered to be conveyed into Gaul soon after. As the autumnal equinox was now close at hand, he shortly set sail from Britain with his fleet, and returned in safety to the continent.— Such is the substance of the account which Cæsar has transmitted, through the medium of his commentaries. It will scarcely fail to be remarked, that even his own statement warrants the conclusion of his retreat being the effect of prudential forbearance, if it were not, indeed, produced by an absolute despair of success.

His conviction that he had, in this first expedition, undervalued the British power of resistance, is sufficiently proved by the augmentation of force which he judged necessary for a second invasion of the island. In the ensuing year, having fitted out a great fleet, consisting of above 800 ships, including the vessels equipped for that season by persons for their private advantage, Cæsar set sail with five legions and 2000 horse, and landed his army upon the Kentish coast, nearly in the same place as in the preceding summer. No enemy appeared, for though a large body of Britons had assembled there, the number of ships struck them with such a panic that they retreated to the higher grounds. Cæsar then encamped his army on a proper spot, and left ten cohorts and 300 horse to guard the ships. Advancing about twelve miles, he discovered the Britons stationed on the banks of a river, in a warlike posture ; but being repulsed by the Roman cavalry, they retired into the woods,

where they had selected a place of retreat, fortified both by nature and art. The Romans, however, forming their usual kind of covert by closing their shields, and throwing up a bank against the fortifications, made themselves masters of this fastness, and drove the Britons out of the wood. The next day Cæsar sent his troops in three divisions to pursue the Britons, but soon recalled them upon advice that the ships had suffered by a storm the preceding night, which had driven them on shore with great damage. After taking the necessary precautions for the future preservation of his ships, he returned to the place of his former victory. A considerable body of Britons was now assembled here under Cassivelaunus, who was invested with the chief command and conduct of the war. Their horse and chariots skirmished with the Romans on their march, and many were slain on both sides. After some time the Britons, perceiving the Romans busy in fortifying their camp, made a vigorous attack on the soldiers stationed before the works; but Cæsar sending two cohorts to their relief, the assailants were repulsed, although not without some difficulty. The Britons appeared next day on the hills; and at noon they fell upon three legions, and all the cavalry sent out to forage, but were defeated with great slaughter. After this they had no general engagement with the Romans. Cassivelaunus, renouncing all hopes of carrying on the war to advantage, kept with him only 4000 chariots, to watch the motions of the Romans; and as often as their cavalry straggled over the country incautiously to forage, he sent his chariots against them. Several of the British States having submitted to Cæsar, their leaders informed him that the chief town of Cassivelaunus, supposed to have been Verulam, was not far off, fortified by woods and marshes. Hereupon he

attacked it on two sides, and the Britons escaped out at another ; yet many of them were killed and taken in the flight. In the mean time, by order of Cassivelaunus, four petty princes of Kent, Cingetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, and Regonax, attacked the works which the Romans had raised to secure their ships, but were repulsed in a sally, and the first of these princes was made prisoner. Cassivelaunus having suffered so many losses, and being particularly alarmed at the defection of his allies, sent deputies to Cæsar to treat concerning submission. Cæsar having determined to winter upon the continent, demanded hostages, and appointed an annual tribute to be paid by Britain. He then led off his army, as well as a great number of prisoners, at two embarkations.—Such is the account which we derive from Cæsar himself; but, in explanation of the politics of this distant æra, it may be proper to observe that Britain was then inhabited by two nations, or races of men ;—the Celtæ, or aborigines, and the Belgæ. Both proceeded from Gaul, but the Belgæ were the later comers, and were regarded by the original inhabitants as encroaching enemies. Under the influence of a mistaken and injurious policy, the Celtæ, therefore, were contented to take the Roman invaders as allies. Cæsar eagerly embraced an opportunity of dividing the interests of the islanders ; and, by means of this internal discordance of parties, the country more readily sank beneath the sway of the Roman arms.

About ninety years after Cæsar's second invasion, and in the year 43 after the birth of Christ, the Romans, under Aulus Plautius, then prætor in Gaul, landed without opposition in this country. Plautius was at first successful, but being in the end obliged to retreat, he fortified himself in a strong camp on the Kentish side of the Thames, where he waited the arrival of the Emperor

Claudius, who had assembled a considerable army for the reduction of Britain. Claudius having landed, immediately marched to the camp of Plautius, and crossing the Thames attacked the Britons, and defeated them with great slaughter. After this event the Roman power over the southern parts of Britain was speedily established on a firm basis ; and this county in particular becoming attached to the Roman government, was included by Constantine in the division called *Britannia Prima*.

During the Saxon Heptarchy, of which Kent was the earliest kingdom, it was governed by numerous kings ; the first was Hengist, the last Baldred, who being conquered by Egbert, Kent became part of the west Saxon Kingdom, and so continued until the general union of all the petty states beneath the English crown.

The inhabitants of this county are said to have been the first in England that were converts to christianity ; and by their courage and resolution they retained some privileges which the inhabitants of every other county lost under William the Conqueror, particularly a tenure called Gavel-kind, by virtue of which, first, every man possessed of lands is in a manner a freeholder, not being bound by copyhold, customary tenure, or tenant right, as in other parts of England. Secondly, the male heirs, and in default of such, the female, share all lands alike. Thirdly, the lands of a brother, if he have no legal issue, are shared by all the surviving brethren. Fourthly, an heir when fifteen years of age, is of age to sell or alienate. Fifthly, though the ancestor be convicted of felony or murder, the heirs shall enjoy his inheritance ; and this is alluded to by the Kentish proverb : “ The father to the hough and the son to the plough.” But this privilege extends not to treason, piracy, outlawry, or abjuring the realm.

CLIMATE.

The proximity of the German Ocean and the British Channel renders this county subject to cold sea-winds, which, however bracing and salutary to the animal system, are often injurious to the vegetable produce of the earth, when in an infant and tender state. The prevailing winds come from the north-east and south-west. The former frequently sets in for a considerable length of time, and the air is then exceedingly keen and sharp. The south-west part of the county is more enclosed than any other, and being also protected by an extensive range of hills, is decidedly the warmest part of this district.

RIVERS.

The principal rivers of this county are the Thames, the Medway, the Greater and Lesser Stoure, the Darent, the Cray, and the Ravensbourne.

The Thames, the *Tamesis* of Cæsar, passes the town and Royal Hospital of Greenwich; from hence it flows in a bold sweep to Woolwich, between Erith and Long Reach. Between those places it receives the united waters of the Cray and the Darent, and continuing a winding course, flows between Tilbury and Gravesend in a broad stream, nearly a mile over. Thence it winds through the Channel called the Hope, still increasing in width as it proceeds; and, opening due east, passes the Isle of Graine, and flows into the German Ocean, at the Nore, where it also receives the waters of the river Medway.

The *Medway* was called *Vaga* by the Britons, a name descriptive of its irregular course; and the Saxons having added the word *Med*, Camden supposes the present name to be derived from these two words. It is formed by four streams, only one of which rises in this county, two of the others

being in Sussex, and the fourth in the county of Surrey. In its progress towards Tunbridge it flows through a very beautiful country, passing Eaton Bridge, Hever Castle, and Penshurst. A little above Tunbridge the river divides into two channels; the northern-most of which is navigable, and it again unites about two miles below the town. Thence proceeding to Twyford Bridge and Yalding, it becomes considerably increased by the united waters of the Bewle and Theyse rivulets, and flowing in a winding direction to Maidstone, and in a still more irregular course to Rochester, it from thence passes Chatham, Upnor Castle, and Gillingham Fort, and at length enters the Thames between the Isles of Graine and Shepey.

The river Medway was first made navigable to Tunbridge about the middle of the last century, under the provisions of an act of parliament, passed in the year 1740, though an act had been procured for the purpose as long before as the reign of Charles II. The trade on the river is very great, including a vast variety of articles. The Medway is plentifully stocked with fish of various species, and was formerly noted for its salmon and sturgeon. On the Medway, and in the several creeks and waters belonging to it, within the jurisdiction of the corporation of Rochester, is an *oyster fishery*, and the mayor and citizens hold a court once a year called the admiralty-court, for regulating this fishery, and to prevent abuses in it."

The *Greater Stoure* passes by Ashford, Wye, and Canterbury. Thence proceeding to the Isle of Thanet, it is soon joined by the *Lesser Stoure*, and thus united continues its course between the isle and the main land to Richborough and Sandwich; after passing the latter place it suddenly winds to the north, and falls into the British Channel at Pепerness.

The *Lesser Stoure* flows along the western skirt

of Barham Downs, and passing through a beautiful country, in a line nearly parallel with the Greater Stoure, falls into that river, about a mile beyond Stour-mouth.

The Rother rises at Gravel Hill, in the parish of Rotherfield, in Sussex, and flowing eastward becomes the boundary of this county below Sandhurst and Newenden; after which it skirts the south side of the Isle of Oxney, and then empties its waters into Rye Harbour.

The Darent rises on the borders of this county and Sussex, near Westerham, whence, taking a north-east course, it passes Valance, Brasted, Chipsted, and other villages, to Riverhead. It there turns to the north, and in that direction flows past Shoreham, Eynsford, and Farningham to South Darent. Hence winding to the north-west, it proceeds to Dartford, and from thence, under the new appellation of *Dartford Creek*, flows onward to the Thames, which it enters at Long Reach, having first had its waters increased by those of the Cray. Dartford Creek is navigable for small craft from that town to the Thames.

The Cray rises at Newell, in the parish of Orpington, and pursuing a northerly course, gives name to St. Mary's Cray, Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, North Cray, and Crayford. From this latter place it winds through Crayford Marshes, and falls into Dartford Creek.

The Ravensbourne rises on Keston Downs, near the ancient Roman camp, and taking a north-west course, passes through the parishes of Hayes, Bromley, Lewisham, and Lee, receiving in its progress the waters of various smaller streams. At Deptford it becomes navigable for lighters and small craft, and shortly afterwards falls into the Thames.

graphical delineation, we shall take the freedom of profiting by the judicious and truly-valuable survey of this county made by Mr. John Boys, of Betshanger, under the direction of the Board of Agriculture. The fidelity and utility of that publication are uniformly admitted, by those who are most conversant in the subjects upon which it treats.

In distinguishing between the different soils, and the various productions, and systems of management, in this extensive county, it has been deemed expedient to divide it into the following eight districts: the Isle of Thanet, the upland farms of East Kent, the rich flat lands in the vicinity of Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal; the hop-grounds, &c. of Canterbury and Maidstone; the Isle of Shepey; the upland farms of West Kent; the Weald of Kent, and Romney Marsh.

SOIL.

Isle of Thanet.—The sub-soil of the whole island is a dry and hard rock-chalk. The tops of the ridges are about 60 feet above the level of the sea, and are covered with a dry loose chalky mould, from 6 to 8 inches deep; it has a mixture of small flints, and is, without manure, a very poor soil. The vales between the ridges, and the flat lands on the hills, have a dry loamy soil, from one to three feet, less mixed with chalk, and of much better quality.

The west end of the island, even on the hills, has a good mould, from one to two feet deep, a little inclining to stiffness; but the deepest and best soil is that which lies on the south side of the southernmost ridge, running westward from Ramsgate to Monkton; it is there a deep, rich, sandy, loam, and mostly dry enough to be ploughed flat, without any water furrows. The soil of the marshes is a stiff clay, mixed with a sea-sand, and small marine shells.

The Upland Farms of East Kent.—Under this denomination is understood an open and dry tract of land, lying between the city of Canterbury and the towns of Dover and Deal; and another tract, enclosed with woods and coppice, extending from Dover, by Eleham and Ashford, to Rochester, in length; and from the Isle of Shepey to Lenham, &c. in breadth.

The open part of the district between Canterbury, Dover, and Deal, is of various soils, no one parish or farm being perfectly similar in all its parts. The principal soils are, 1st. chalk, 2nd. loam, 3d. strong cledge, 4th. hazel mould, 5th. stiff clay. Besides these, there are some small tracts of flints, gravel, and sund. The chalks are of various depths, from three to six inches of loose chalky mould, on a rock chalk bottom, and are mostly found on the tops and sides of the ridges of this district. The whole of these chalky soils are much neglected, and consequently of very little value; but where they happen to be improved, by paring and burning, with good manure afterwards, they become very good land for turnips, barley, clover, and wheat; and some parts produce tolerable crops of saintfoin.

The loamy soil is a very dry soft mould, which ploughs light, and may be worked at all seasons. It produces good crops of all sorts of grass.

The strong cledge is a stiff tenacious earth, with a small proportion of flints, and at some places small particles of chalk. It is very difficult to work, except when it is between wet and dry. This land produces good crops of wheat, clover, and oats; but when unkindly seasons happen, and dry summers succeed, it is very unproductive.

The hazel mould is a light soil on a clay bottom, more or less mixed with flints and sand. It is dry, and forms very profitable land for barley and wheat upon clover lays.

The stiff clay lies on the tops of the highest hills, about Dover. The wetness of this soil arises only from the rains in winter; for the springs are above 300 feet deep.

The flat rich Land in the vicinity of Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal.—The land meant to be described under this head lies nearly on a level, and within a few miles of the towns above-mentioned. It is extremely fertile, and under the most excellent system of management.

The soil consists of two sorts; namely, rich sandy loam, with a greater or less mixture of sand; and stiff clay, some of which in the lower parts is rather wet. The surface of the first is seven or eight inches deep, with a sub-soil, varying in depth, of strong loam, clay, or chalk; this soil is always ploughed with four horses, is very dry and kindly land at all seasons, and no ridges, or water furrows, are required. It produces great crops of wheat, beans, barley, oats, and peas, and sometimes canary and radish.

The stiff wet clay is that which has a strong bottom, or any substance that holds water. It lies low, and is of a close texture, so as not to admit a quick filtration of water.

The hop-grounds of this county will meet with separate consideration in a future page, and we therefore proceed to *The Isle of Shepey*.—Almost the whole of this isle is a deep and strong clay. Some parts are so very sticky in the winter season, that the plough-wheels get loaded with dirt in one mass, so as to form the shape of a grindstone; and the plough is often overturned with the great weight of mould collected unequally upon the wheels.

About four-fifths of this island consist of grass land, of two sorts; namely, marsh land and upland pasture. The former has a very considerable share of rich and good fatting land; but great

part of the latter is very poor breeding land, that will hardly support an ewe and a half, per acre. Most of the arable land is exceedingly fertile in wheat and beans, especially towards the north side, in the parishes of Minster and East Church. The enclosures on the hills are small, and are surrounded with thick hedge-rows of elms; and the whole face of the country is exceedingly pleasant in fine weather, being interspersed with much hill and dale, and frequent houses and cottages. The roads throughout the island are very good all the year, and the prospects are very pleasing and extensive on every side.

The Upland Farms of West Kent.—The western part of this county consists of a great variety of soils and systems of management. It is much more enclosed than the eastern part, and produces more timber and underwood.

The best cultivated is the north side of the district, from Rainham to Dartford; a tract of five or six miles in breadth. Parallel to this is a space of the like breadth, of exceeding cold, stiff, flinty clay, which is generally ploughed with six horses; this is the flat top of the chalk hill, that runs from the sea, by Folkestone, to the county of Surrey, near Westerham. It is the highest land in the county, and is, from thence, by some called the Hog's Back of Kent.

Between this hill, and the borders of the Weald, and confines of Surrey, is an enclosed country, with much gentle hill and dale. This part produces great quantities of hops and fruit, with some corn and grass, also timber and underwood, and has many pieces of common and waste land.

The upper part, or western end, of this district, also contains many coppices of timber and underwood; great part of the latter goes to the metropolis in different kinds of faggots. The corn and

hay that are not consumed in the neighbourhood, go likewise for the most part to London.

The varieties of soil in this western part are, 1. Chalk, 2. Loam, 3. Clay, 4. Gravel, 5. Sand, 6. Hassock, 7. Pinnock, 8. Coomb, 9. Hazel Mould.

The chalky soils are found on the sides of hills, and at different places along the borders of the Thames between Dartford and Rochester ; they are from five to seven or eight inches thick, of a loose chalky mould, on a rock chalk bottom ; those of the greatest depth of surface, that are well cultivated with a due proportion of manure, are very productive in corn and seeds, and yield great crops of saintföin.

The loamy soils are found at different places, chiefly in the valleys ; this land is of light tillage, and where well managed, is very productive of corn, seeds, and hops ; and is of various depths.

The clay soil is of two sorts. That which lies at the top of the chalk hills is much mixed with flints, and is so very tenacious, as to require six strong horses to plough an acre per day in winter ; and when left unploughed till very dry, in summer, it is almost impossible to get through it with eight horses. This sort is from eight to twelve or fourteen inches deep on the rock chalk, and at some places a stiff yellow clay lies between.

The other sort of clay is a cold wet stiff clay, with a small mixture of rag-stone ; it is chiefly found in the low grounds of these western parts of the county. Both sorts are of small value, being very expensive to cultivate, and except the seasons are very favourable, they produce but poor crops.

Gravelly soils are chiefly found about Dartford and Blackheath, and produce early green peas, turnips, winter tares, rye, oats, and some wheat. These gravels are from five to eight inches deep, with a sub-soil of rocky gravel or sand. There are

other soils called gravel, in the lower part of this district, which are a mixture of the small pieces of Kentish rag, sand, and loam; the small particles of stone predominating, give it the title of gravel. This sort produces, when well cultivated, good crops of turnips, oats, clover, and wheat.

The sandy parts of this district are, in general, very poor, being mostly of the black sort, and are chiefly found on commons and heaths. There are some, however, in cultivation, which produce excellent turnips and corn.

The surface of that soil which is termed Hassock or Stone Shatter, is a mixture of sandy loam, with a great portion of small pieces of light coloured Kentish rag stone. It is from six inches to a foot or two deep: the subsoil a solid rock of stone. This land produces great quantities of hops, apples, cherries, filberts; and likewise good turnips, potatoes, seeds, and corn; also much excellent hay on old grass lands.

The land called Pinnock is very bad to till, and extremely poor. It is a sticky red clay, mixed with small stones; but although it is deemed poor for cultivation of grain, &c. yet it produces very fine chestnut-wood: and filberts likewise grow well upon it. This sort of land also lies upon the rock.

The Coomby soil of West Kent is an extremely stiff moist clay, mixed with stones and flints, of different sorts. This kind of land is found in the parts about Seal and Wrotham, and is nearly the same as described under the title of clay.

A fine hazel mould is found on the sides of the hills, and in the valleys, at different places throughout the whole of this district.

The Weald of Kent.—This district of the county was in ancient times an immense wood, or forest, inhabited only by herds of deer and hogs, and belonged wholly to the king.

By degrees it became peopled, and interspersed with villages and towns; and by piece-meal was, for the most part, cleared of its wood, and converted into tillage and pasture. There are, however, some woodlands still in their original state.

The reputed boundary of the Weald begins at the margin of Romney Marsh, and runs along the top of the Rag-stone-hill, above the churches of Kingsnorth, Great Chart, Pluckley, Sutton, Linton, Hynton, &c. across the Medway by Teston and Wateringbury. From thence it proceeds by Herts Hill, River Hill, and Idle Hill, to Wellesstreet on the borders of Surrey; and then, in union with the boundary lines of the county of Sussex, taking in the Isle of Oxney, goes on to Appledore, and the borders of Romney Marsh. It is somewhat remarkable, that the sloping part of the stone-hill which separates the Weald from the Rag-stone shelf above, should be so thickly covered with villages, whose churches stand about half way up the slope of the hill, while the neighbouring chalk-hill ridge, which separates the rag-stone shelf from the hill above it, has not a single village or church upon it. This circumstance is probably owing to the great fertility of soil on the former, and the steril character of the latter elevation.

The soil of the Weald has the reputation of being an entire mass of clay; but, on examination, it is found to contain the following varieties: 1. Clay, 2. Hazel-mould, 3. Sand, 4. Rag stone gravel.

The clay is either stiff and exceedingly heavy to plough, or a wet sort which ploughs somewhat lighter. The surface of this land is seven or eight inches deep, and the subsoil is, at some places, a yellow clay, and at others a soft sand-stone rock, which is often used for mending roads. It grinds down to a soft sand.

The hazel-mould is a clay soil of a drier nature,

from having a considerable mixture of sand; it ploughs light, and is the best land in the Weald.

Sandy soils are of two sorts, black and white; the black is little regarded, but the white is much improved by marl and lime. The little there is of this soil in this district, produces turnips, barley, clover, and wheat; and the subsoil is the soft sand-stone. The rag-stone gravel is found only in small patches, and is of little value in its present state, being covered with furze, heath and broom.

ROMNEY MARSH.

Romney Marsh is a spacious level of exceedingly good rich marsh land, lying at the south corner of the county of Kent. Its shape is nearly that of a parallelogram, whose length, from the foot of Alldington Hill to the sea shore, between Dungeness and Rye, is about twelve miles; and breadth, from the borders of the Weald of Kent, by Warehorn, to the sea shore, between Romney and Dimchurch, is nearly eight miles. It comprises the two corporate towns of Romney and Lydd, and sixteen other parishes. The quantity of land contained in this level, which is within the county of Kent, is about forty-four thousand acres; the adjoining level of Guildford Marsh is, for the greater part, in the county of Sussex.

The land is not all equally good; some, chiefly near the sea shore, is a poor sandy gravel, which bears a little grass in the spring, that soon burns up in the summer; and some, along the foot of the hills which surround the land-side of the marsh, is wet and poor, for want of being drained. But the great mass of land, the centre of the whole Marsh, is wonderfully rich and fertile.

There are but few oxen fed on it, compared with those which other rich marsh lands usually keep; but the quantity of sheep bred and fed here, exceeds, perhaps, any district of the like extent in the kingdom.

The Marsh is defended against the sea by an immense wall of earth of great strength, the face of it next to the sea being covered with faggot-wood and poles, fastened down by oak piles and over-laths, which prevent the sea from washing away the earth. This wall is upwards of three miles in length, and is maintained by a scot over the whole level. The expense of repairing the wall and its three sluices, is about £4000 *per annum*.

The soil throughout nearly the whole of this spacious level of fine marsh land, is the sediment of the sea. It consists chiefly of a soft loam and clay, with a greater or less mixture of sea sand; there are, however, near the shore, some small tracts of sand and sea beach, which are of very little value.

The principal part of the soil being a fine loam, with a mixture of sea sand, and having lain long out of mind in grass, covered with sheep, both winter and summer, its turf is wonderfully thick and fine; and the grass it produces is of a fattening quality, equal, if not superior, to any in the kingdom. The other parts, which are inferior, are those which have a less portion of sea sand, and are a stiff clay; or those which have too much sand or gravel, and are, in consequence, apt to burn in dry summers; and these are the lands which are used as breeding grounds.

The grand system of management in Romney Marsh is that of breeding, rearing, and fattening sheep; the practice of feeding lean cattle, and even that of fattening some of the smaller sorts of Welch, are only made subservient to the principal object, sheep grazing, merely to take off such grass as runs away from the sheep in a growing time. Every grazier whose business is complete, has two sorts of land, namely, breeding land and fattening land. The breeding land is stocked with ewes in the autumn, for the winter; every

field has such a number placed in it as the occupier supposes it will keep; which is from two and a half to three and a half, and, in some cases, four, per acre, in proportion to the strength of the field.

The rams are usually put to the ewes, allowing one to forty or fifty, and sometimes sixty, from the twelfth to the sixteenth of November; and stay with them about five weeks. The ewes live entirely on grass, without any hay during the winter; in deep snow they scrape with their feet, and obtain a subsistence, although they then lose flesh, and sometimes become very poor by their yeaning time. This marsh produces many twins, but a great number are lost; so that most graziers consider their crop not a bad one, if they wean as many lambs as they put ewes to the ram. The lambs are weaned the first or second week in August, and very soon after put out to keep to the upland farmers of the county, where they remain till the fifth of April, at about five shillings, per score per week. When they return to the marsh, they are put on the poorest land, or such fields as the graziers think want improvement by hard stocking; which is here called *tegging* a field, and is held to be of great service. These young sheep are placed in the fields, in proportion to what it is judged each will maintain, from the fifth of April until August, which is at the rate of from four to eight per acre.

The wether tegs in the autumn are removed to the fattening, and the ewe tegs to the breeding grounds, among the two and three yearling ewes. The wethers remain till July or August following, when, as they become fat, they are drawn out and sold to the butchers at the Marsh Markets, or are sent to Smithfield.

In kindly growing summers it is particularly necessary to keep a strict watch on the grass, that

it may not run away from the sheep, and to prevent it by adding more sheep, or any other stock that can be had to keep it under; for if it is suffered to run from the sheep, they are much injured, and the grass gets coarse; upon such occasions, cattle are generally taken in to keep, at very low prices. The young cattle that are fed in the Marsh are chiefly taken in to keep for the summer, from the upland farmers, and are placed among the sheep, to eat the coarse spots of grass.

Some graziers, for this purpose, buy Welch calves in the autumn, put them out to keep in the farm-yards, for the winter, and in the spring place them among their sheep, where they get fat in a few months, and weigh from eighteen to twenty-two score each.

But few oxen are fattened, which are bought in from the plough teams of the Wealds of Kent and Sussex. They are very large, and have a reserve of the best grass to themselves. From their size they require a longer time to get fat than the smaller sorts, and they usually weigh from forty-five to seventy score each.

MODES OF MANAGEMENT IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTY.

The general routine of crops, on the light soils of the *Isle of Thanet*, is fallow, barley, clover, and wheat. Some judicious, but partial variations, have, however, been lately introduced. Where the round-tilth course is pursued, in the rich sandy loam lands, the general routine is beans, wheat, and barley. Canary seeds are likewise grown here in considerable quantities. These are sown in the first dry weeks of spring, and are generally ripe by the beginning of September.

Upon the *upland farms of East Kent*, the chalky soil cannot be said to be under any settled system of management; for there are almost as many schemes of practice as there are farmers; much

of it is down land, or sheep walk, some of which (although no very material part) has been so, "time out of mind;" and some tenants are restrained from breaking up those old downs.

The system of grazing in East Kent, on the up-land farms, if it may be called grazing, is that of feeding flocks of lean sheep on the downs and seeds, folding them every night. These are bought in wether lambs, in August, and sold out lean, when about two years and a half old, to the fatting graziers.

The dry loamy soils in the vicinity of *Faversham*, *Sandwich*, and *Deal*, are cultivated in the round tilth system of East Kent; namely, barley, beans, and wheat.

A few oats are sown, instead of barley, and peas instead of beans; and, sometimes, a crop of canary is sown in the bean stubble, instead of wheat.

The stiff wet clay of the lower parts of this district, is much of it under a two course system of beans and wheat alternately. The beans are always put in rows, twenty inches apart. They are frequently planted by women who drop them by hand, while a man follows and covers them with the loose mould, which he cuts and draws from the next furrow, with an instrument called a planting hoe. Wheat is sown broad-cast before the rainy season commences in the autumn; and this land is laid in flat ridges of half a rod or a rod in width; after sowing, the ridge furrows are opened, to let off the water in winter.

The best of these stiff wet lands are often sown with canary instead of wheat, and garden beans are planted instead of common ticks. Both the bean and canary crops are kept clean by repeated hoeings. The canary is cut in September, at the expense of six or seven shillings per acre, and is left a great while in the field, in lumps of half a sheaf at a place, before it is fit to bind and carry

to the barn. The expense of threshing this seed is six or seven shillings per quarter. The chaff of Canary is the best horse food that comes out of the barns.

The general method of cultivating the arable lands of the *Isle of Shepey*, is to grow beans and wheat alternately; and when the land gets foul, or the farmers think it wants rest, they substitute a fallow for the bean crop, which is done once in six or eight years. On the gravelly parts, they sow a few oats and some barley, but in very small quantities, especially the latter.

Clover is sown with great success; and the lay is the farmer's favourite tilth for wheat. The land is ploughed in the winter for beans, with four horses, which plough about an acre in a day, with much difficulty. The beans are drilled in rows about twenty inches apart, as soon as the land will admit of it in the spring; they are horse-hoed twice, and hoed and weeded by hand once. The wheat which this island produces, is generally the best that goes to London market; it frequently weighs sixty-four pounds the Winchester bushel, and from its early harvest is of a fine colour, and the bran, of course, is very thin.

The clover that is sown in this island is mown twice; the first time for hay, and the second for seed. From the earliness of the soil, the hay is got off soon enough for the second cutting to come in good time for the seed crop. This stiff soil, with a good harvest season, produces frequently great crops of very excellent seed.

The mode of cultivation, or rotation of crops varies so much on *the upland farms of West Kent*, that it is impossible to lay down any particular system, as the practice of the district.

The chalky lands, when under the plough, are cropped with turnips, clover and wheat, for one, two, or three courses; and then laid to saintfoin, or rye grass for a few years; after which the same

course is pursued again. This is easy tillage land with four horses.

The clay soils, where they have settled systems, and favourable seasons which admit the pursuing them, are usually fallow, wheat, clover and trefoil, then wheat again.

The arable lands of *the Weald*, are subject to the following course of husbandry, according to covenants inserted in the leases of the respective tenants:—1. Fallow. 2. Wheat. 3. Oats. 4. Clover, or layers, for two or three years.

LIVE STOCK.

Sheep.—The sheep kept in the *Isle of Thanet* are of the Romney Marsh breed, which the flock-farmers buy in when lambs, at Romney Fair, in the month of August; and when they have kept them two years, they either sell them lean to the fattening graziers, or themselves fatten them on turnips, and pea or bean straw. Oats, and cullings of garden beans, are sometimes given to finish them in the spring. The few sheep bred in these marshes are of the same sort, except some small parcels of Dorsetshire and South Down ewes, which are bought to make early fat lambs.

Almost the whole of the sheep kept on the up-land farms of *East Kent*, are the true Romney Marsh breed, whose carcasses and bones are large, and wool is long and heavy. They are a sort of sheep that require rich land and good keep to make them fat; and when they are so, come to a great weight, with a very valuable fleece.

The sheep in the *Isle of Sheppey* are of the Romney Marsh breed, and what are called in Smithfield “true Kents.” The soil being much inferior to Romney Marsh, the sheep are somewhat smaller; and, from the same cause, their wool is lighter and finer. The fat wethers, at three years old, weigh from twenty to twenty-four pounds per quarter.

The sheep mostly kept in *West Kent* are the South Down sort, bought in wether lambs, at the autumnal fairs. They are kept the first winter on stubble land, with grass and a few turnips, and on grass and seeds in summer, and frequently are fattened on turnips the next winter, before they are quite two years old.

There are hardly any sheep bred in the *Weald* of Kent, excepting a few for producing early fat lambs, of the Wiltshire and South Down sorts. Some of the Wiltshire wethers are bought in to fatten on turnips, and a few South Down wether-lambs are bought in the autumn, and kept on the driest parts until they are two years old, and then made fat for sale on turnips, or meadow lands.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Horses.—There are many very fine teams of cart horses in the hands of the farmers of the *Isle of Thanet*, some of which were bred here from a sort that has been long established; and others are a cross, between the old Kentish cart mares, and stallions from the midland counties, or half-bred Flemish; and, within these few years, there have been several very good mares brought from Flanders, which have cost from 25 to 40 guineas each. Black is the favourite colour, and there are but few of any other. They plough, generally, with four in winter, and work an acre and a-half in a day; and in barley season with two, and then plough two acres a day, with a *male* to lead the horses. The *Weald* is the only part of Kent in which oxen are commonly used for draught.

The cattle bought in by the grazier to fatten in the *Marshes*, are from North and South Wales, which are brought by the Welch drovers to Canterbury and other markets; and the chief part of the dairy cows are selected from these droves: others are a mixture of those and home-bred cattle of various sorts and shapes. The principal

object, as to a cow here, is the giving a large quantity of milk ; if a cow, though ever so ugly, is a good milker, and produces a cow calf, it is often reared for the dairy.

The cattle of *Shepey* are almost wholly of the Welch sort, bought by the graziers out of the droves that come from the counties of Carnarvon, Denbigh, and the Isle of Anglesea, with a few from South Wales. Many Welch calves are brought in to live among the sheep in the marshes, and are of great service to the land, by taking off the rough grass, and preventing the crop from running into coarse spots.

In *West Kent* the dairies are small, seldom exceeding six or eight cows ; and those are home bred, of mixed breeds, between the Staffordshire, Welch, and Sussex. Some of the dairies of three or four cows, have the Welch sort only. Many of these Welch cattle are fattened on the meadow-lands, with hay and grass in the winter.

The cattle in the *Weald of Kent* are of the Sussex breed, both for the pail and plough. These cattle are almost invariably of a deep red colour, and remarkable for a kindly soft skin. Their bone, in proportion to their great size, is small. The best of them have a great breadth of loin, and length of sirloin and rump, with a small head and neck ; their horns are short and stand upwards. They have a ready disposition to fatten, and deserve the attention of the curious in cattle, as much as any sort in the kingdom. If the same care was taken here in breeding them as is done in other counties, the breed might be greatly improved.

A great portion of the land in the *Weald of Kent* is old pasture, and much of it very excellent. The system of management is to rear young cattle, which are put out to keep to the Romney Marsh graziers in the summer. In the autumn they are taken home to the layers and inferior grass lands ;

and in the winter to the straw yards, or stay out on rough lands, and have straw carried to them. When they are of age to fatten, which is at four years for steers, and three for heifers, they have the best grass, with hay. That which is made of rye grass and clover is given at the first part of the winter, and the best hay of the farm is used to finish them. Old meadows are always mown for hay, to fatten the oxen.

The inferior pastures are stocked, first with milking cows to take off the head grass, and afterwards with lean cattle or working oxen. A suit of fields is thus fed in rotation during the summer.

The layers of rye grass and clover are mown for hay, which is used for the plough teams and lean cattle, and some of the best is given to fatten bullocks in the beginning of winter. The old meadows produce great crops of hay, which is of a very fattening quality. Bullocks fed thereon frequently weigh from forty to forty-five score each, and some old working oxen attain the weight of sixty score, or sometimes much more. The fat oxen are commonly sold between the months of March and June. The sale of them is the chief dependence of the Weald farmers for payment of their rent, and other heavy expenses.

IMPLEMENT S OF HUSBANDRY.

The Kentish turn-wrest plough is almost the only one used or known in this county. It consists of a beam of oak ten feet long, five inches deep, and four broad; behind which is *a foot*, 5 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long; on the top of this the handles are placed. The foot is tenoned to the end of the beam, and mortised at the bottom to the end of the chep. Through the beam, at 2 feet 5 inches distance from the foot, is a sheath of oak, 7 inches wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick, which is mortised into the chep in an oblique direction, so that the point of the share is 22 inches distant from the beam. The

chep, to which the share is fixed, is five feet long, four inches wide, and five inches deep ; the share is of hammered iron, weighs about 32 pounds, is 20 inches long, and from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches wide at the point. The upper end of the beam rests on a carriage with two wheels, 3 feet 2 inches high. With these ploughs the soil may be turned up a great depth, and laid quite flat, without any kind of furrow being left open, which is a very great advantage in a dry soil.

Harrows consist of four beams of ash, each $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, framed together so as to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide behind, and 4 feet before ; there are 6 or 7 teeth of iron in each beam ; which, when new, are 11 inches long, and weigh about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. each. One boy usually leads a pair of horses, each horse drawing one harrow.

The carriages used for carrying corn to market, &c. are called *hutches*. They are drawn by four horses, and are generally loaded with from 7 to 12 quarters of corn, according to its weight and the distance it is carried. They are 13 feet long, and are made crooked at the sides, so that the width cannot positively be ascertained ; but they are generally 3 feet wide before, and 4 behind at the bottom. They are boarded at the sides and ends, close enough to carry sand.

The dung carts are of various dimensions, but mostly about 7 feet long and 20 inches deep ; 4 feet broad behind, and 3 feet 10 inches before ; are usually drawn by two horses, and have broad wheels. Rolls of various kinds are used for breaking the clods ; they are made 9 feet long, and from 14 to 24 inches in diameter.

Wheat is reaped with a toothed sickle. Barley and oats are mown with a long seythe and cradle. They are then bound into sheaves ; being drawn together, on one foot, till the bundle is of size sufficient for a band made of two lengths of the corn twisted together.

Horse-rakes are used for dragging together the loose barley left by the binders ; they are made of oak, 12 feet long, with iron teeth, 14 inches in length, and 5 apart ; the beam is cut 4 inches by 3. These rakes are drawn by one horse, led by a boy, with a man behind to lift it up every time it is filled with the corn.

Wheat stubble-rakes are used to drag that article together, made on the same principle as the last mentioned, but much heavier, and 2 feet shorter ; the beam is 5 inches by 4 ; drawn by two horses.

THE HOP GROUNDS OF CANTERBURY AND MAIDSTONE.

The Hop Plantations in the vicinity of the above places, being the principal in the county, a description of them may suffice for the whole ; but as the soil, and sorts of hops, are very different in the two districts, it may be necessary to describe them separately ; and first,

Canterbury.

The Plantations called the City Grounds, are those surrounding the city to the distance of two or three miles, and contain between three and four thousand acres. The Hops growing there, and in East Kent, are of a very rich quality, and, if well managed, are of a good colour. They are highly esteemed by the London brewers, for their great strength, doing more execution in the copper than those of any other district.

Soil.—The best of the hop plantations of this district are those which have a good, deep, and rich loamy surface, with a deep subsoil of loamy brick earth ; this kind of land forms the principal part of the plantations of East Kent.

Management.—When a piece of ground is intended to be planted, the first thing is to plough the land as deep as possible, early in October, and to harrow it level ; it is then meted each way, with a four-rod chain, placing pieces of reed or stick at

every tenth link, to mark the place of the hills, which are usually 1000 per acre. When the hills are marked out, holes are dug about the size of a gallon, which are filled with fine mould, and the nursery plants placed in them. Some put three plants, others two, and some only one good one to each hole. If the land is planted with cuttings instead of nursery plants, the holes are dug in the spring, as soon as the cutting time commences; some fine mould is provided to fill up the holes, in which are placed four or five cuttings, each about three or four inches in length; they are covered about one inch deep with fine mould, and pressed down close with the hand. When the land is planted with cuttings, no sticks are required; but, if nursery plants are used, they require sticks, or small poles, six or seven feet high, the first year. In both cases the land is kept clean during the summer, by horse and hand hoeing; the next winter it is dug with a spade, and early in spring the old binds are cut smooth about an inch below the surface; a little fine mould is then drawn over the crown of the hills. As soon as the young shoots appear, so that the hills may be seen, they are stuck with small poles, from seven to ten feet long, in proportion to the length the bind is expected to run; these poles are called seconds, and three of them are placed to each hill. As soon as the bind gets about two feet in length, women are employed to tie them to the poles. The proper time for gathering them is known by the hop rubbing freely to pieces, and the seed turning brown.

The second year after planting, full size poles, from fifteen to twenty feet in length, according to the strength of the land, are placed to the hills, instead of the seconds, which are removed to younger grounds.

The average produce of the hop lands in the

neighbourhood of Canterbury is about seven hundred weight per acre.

Maidstone.

The hop plantations of this town and its vicinity, extend through the several parishes along the shelf of land which lies below the chalk hills, on the borders of the Weald of Kent. This plantation in some years grows great crops of hops, but the quality of them is inferior to those of Canterbury and East Kent.

Soil.—The subsoil is a hard stone, commonly called Kentish Rag, which makes very good lime. The surface soil, where the hops are planted, is composed of different kinds of stone-shatter. The management of the plantations in this district, is nearly the same as in the Canterbury plantations.

ORCHARDS, CHERRY-GARDENS, AND FILBERT
PLANTATIONS.

In the neighbourhood of Maidstone there are a great number of small fields, of from one to ten acres, planted with fruit of different kinds, for which the rocky soil of the neighbourhood seems particularly adapted. The easy water carriage to the metropolis, from the Medway, up the Thames, renders the growth of fruit a very profitable article of husbandry. The best method known here for raising orchards of apples and cherries, and plantations of filberts, is to plant them among hops, by which they very soon come to perfection ; the constant culture of the land for the hops, with the warmth and shelter, they afford the young trees, causes them to grow with great luxuriance. It is a very common practice to plant hops, apples, cherries and filberts, all together : eight hundred hop hills, two hundred filberts, and forty apple and cherry trees, per acre. The hops stand about twelve, and the filberts about thirty years, by which time the apples, and cherries require the whole land.

Fruit orchards are considered as the most valuable estates. Tithe is very rarely paid in kind, but in lieu of it a composition of two shillings in the pound, on the price of the fruit.

WOODLANDS.

The woodlands of the eastern part of Kent are disposed principally between the great road from Rochester to Dover, and the Chalk Hill that runs from Folkestone, by Charing to Detling. These woods furnish the country with fire wood, tillers for husbandry uses, and the dock-yards with timber for ship-building; but the most material part of their produce is the immense quantity of hop-poles cut out for the neighbouring plantations.

MINES AND MINERALS.

There were formerly some mines of iron in this county, and there is, at present, plenty of iron-stone; but the scarcity of fuel, and the improved methods of smelting the ore in the coal countries, have rendered this article of little value in the county of Kent.

MANUFACTURES.

There is hardly any county to be named where agriculture is arrived at such perfection, or where there are so few manufactures as in this. There are some, however: at Canterbury, silk has been manufactured to a considerable extent; but it is now giving way to cotton. At Dover and Maidstone are manufactories of paper of all sorts. At Stoner, near Sandwich, and the Isle of Grain, are salt-works; at Whitstable and Deptford are large copperas works. Gunpowder is made at Dartford and Faversham; and at Crayford there are large works for the printing of calicoes, and the whitening of linens.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

This county is divided into five laths, which are subdivided into sixty-three hundreds. Kent contains two cities and thirty-four market-towns. It

62 CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS. —
is in the province of Canterbury; and partly in that diocese, and partly in the diocese of Rochester. The number of parishes is 414. The towns of Dover, New Romney, Hythe, and Sandwich, form members of the **CINQUE PORTS**, a term bestowed on the *five* havens that were formerly of the greatest importance among those which lie opposite to the coast of France. The original Cinque Ports were Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, and Hythe. To these have been added two other towns; Rye and Winchelsea: but the ancient denomination is still preserved. The necessity of protecting these shores from invasion, was obvious at a very early period of insular arrangements for defence. The establishment of regular military stations on the coast of Kent is traced to the Romans, who placed the whole under the superintendance of one principal officer; and this institution of our ancient and judicious conquerors, is confidently supposed to have presented the parent-germ from which the Cinque Ports emanated. The formation of their constitution was, however, a work of slow progress; and historians are not decided as to whether these ports were first *incorporated* by Edward the Confessor, or by William the Conqueror. It is certain that they are not collectively mentioned in the Domesday book; yet king John, in a charter granted to them, expressly says that the barons of the Ports had at that time in their possession charters of most of the preceding kings, back to Edward the Confessor.

In consequence of many valuable privileges, granted to the Cinque Ports in the reigns of our early monarchs, they were required to render the important service of fitting out a certain number of ships, with which they were to assist the state for a limited time, at their own expense. It is observed, by a modern writer on the history of

Kent, that, although the naval services rendered by the Cinque Ports have now ceased, through the various alterations that have taken place in the administration and conduct of national affairs, yet those services were, for a long period, of the most eminent utility. During several reigns, the fleets fitted out by the Ports formed nearly the whole of the royal navy, and were engaged in many splendid actions. By the assistance of the ships and mariners of these havens, King John recovered his kingdom, after he had been obliged to fly to the Isle of Wight; and soon afterwards Hubert de Burgh, with 'forty tall ships' belonging to the Cinque Ports, defeated a French fleet of eighty sail, which was bringing reinforcements to Lewis the Dauphin. In Edward the Third's reign, the shipping of the Cinque Ports was of great use in conveying the armies of that warlike Monarch to France, and in protecting our own coasts; and, in the reigns of Henry the Seventh and Eighth, the 'Ports' Navy' was several times employed for similar purposes.

The offices of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle, are now constantly united in one person; but they were originally held distinct. The freemen of these ports are styled Barons; and it appears that, in former times, they enjoyed superior dignity, and ranked among the nobility of the kingdom.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF KENT.

Journey from Dover to London: through Canterbury, Rochester, and Dartford.

DOVER.

The celebrated sea-port town of Dover is situated in the eastern part of the county. It stands in a pleasant valley, and the only one about this coast where water is admitted inwards of the cliff, which is very high, and has a beautiful and picturesque appearance. The castle is situated on a hill, which rises with a bold and abrupt ascent to the northward of the town; and the venerable and famous fortress still seems to bid defiance to its Gallic neighbours, though the total change of the art of war since its erection has very much reduced its consequence as a fortified station. The banks of the small river Dour, which runs through the valley, are covered with the pleasant villages of Charlton, Buckland, and River. The river Dour passes through great part of the town, enters the harbour, and from thence empties itself into the sea.

Dover is supposed to derive its name from the British word *Dwfyrha*, which signifies a steep place; whence the Saxons called it *Dorfa*, and Antoninus, in his *Itinerary*, *Dubris*. The Watling Street, one of the ancient Roman roads which crossed the kingdom, goes over Barham downs (where it may be readily traced), straight to Canterbury.

The town of Dover, when viewed from the adjacent heights, has a romantic and interesting appearance. It consists chiefly of three long streets, which extend in contrary directions, and meet at one point in the centre. Interspersed in different parts of the town are many respectable domestic buildings.

Dover was anciently walled in, and had 10 gates, a proof of its former opulence and splendour.— Eastbrook-gate stood under the East Cliff, near Mansfield-corner. Towards the south-west was St. Helen's-gate. Near the bridge, the Postern, or Fisher's-gate. Towards the south opened Butcher-gate. Towards the south-west was Snar-gate, and nearer to the Pier was Severus's-gate, said to have been built by the Roman Emperor Severus. On the lower side of the hill, on the west part, was Adrian's gate, afterwards called Upwall. Common-gate, or Cow-gate, led to a common; where the cows belonging to the town were driven. St. Martin's, called also Monk's-gate, and Postern-gate, led towards the hill. Biggen-gate, which took its name from the street which ends there, was formerly called North-gate. The whole of these gates are now removed, the last being taken down in 1776.

Dover was the first of the Cinque Ports incorporated by charter; which charter was granted by King Edward I. In the 17th of Edward II., this town was divided into twenty-one wards, each of which was charged with one ship for the King's use, and on that account each had the privilege of a licensed packet-boat, to convey goods and passengers from this port to France. In the reign of Edward III., it was further enacted, that "all merchants, travellers, and pilgrims, going to the Continent, should not go from any other place than Dover." The present civil jurisdiction of the town consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, and thirty-six common-councilmen. The last charter was granted by King Charles the Second.

The famous and magnificent CASTLE of Dover is situated on the summit of a stupendous cliff, on the north side of the town and harbour. The rock on which it is placed presents, towards the sea, a perpendicular precipice, three hundred and

twenty feet high from its basis on the shore. The foundation of this building has been vulgarly attributed to Julius Cæsar, but rational history does not afford the least confirmation of such a conjecture. There can, however, be little doubt but that the site of the castle was once a British hill-fortress ; and that tradition may possibly be correct, which describes Arviragus as having fortified himself here, when he refused to pay the tribute imposed by Cæsar. We have unquestionable authority for believing that the site was afterwards adopted by the Romans for purposes of defence. On a close investigation we may still perceive the outline of the Roman camp, which, in this instance, partook of a customary deviation, according to the nature of the ground, and inclines to the form of the oval, rather than to that of the square.

There are several reasons why the hill at Dover was fixed upon by the Romans for a camp, on their first settling on our island. The garrison could not only defend the small works cast up here against a superior force, but it could command the harbour for receiving a reinforcement from the continent, or securing a retreat to it, if necessary, by the assistance of their ships. It is therefore probable that Aulus Plautius, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, fixed his colony of veterans here, before forts were built in the interior parts of the country. If this conjecture be admitted, the foundation of Dover Castle may be dated, or so much of the ground plan as appears to be Roman work, between the years of Christ 43 and 49.

As the Romans seemed now determined upon the conquest of Britain, and were obliged frequently to cross and recross the sea, it was found necessary to erect a light house upon the high lands on each side the channel. The advantages

of having such a guide to a safe harbour, protected by their friends, were too great to be overlooked ; for, without it, they would have been exposed to frequent shipwrecks, by coming upon the coast in the dark, and also have been liable to sudden attacks from the natives.

It may be concluded, from these reasons, that the octagonal building at the west end of the church was originally designed for a Roman light house and watch tower ; and antiquaries suppose it to have been erected by Agricola. Its foundation is in a bed of clay, a method which the Roman masons frequently practised. The tiles are of the usual thickness of Roman tiles, but of different dimensions, and some of them appear to have been cast in a mould peculiar to the manufacturers at this place. The tiles in that course which is nearest to the ground, on the eastern aspect of the building, are on one side full of winding grooves, with four hemispherical knobs nearly equi-distant from each angle ; but what is most singular in the form of these tiles is their having a projection on the narrower end, of about one inch and three quarters, and an inch and a half in width, with a space left of the same dimensions at each angle of the opposite end, so that, by reversing the tiles when laid in the wall, the projecting part might drop into the space like a half dove-tail, which rendered it impossible for them to slip from each other. The ground has been raised several feet since the first building of this tower ; the form of it without is octagonal, but it is square within ; and the sides of the square and of the octagon are each about fourteen feet. The thickness of the wall in the lower part is ten feet. On the east side is an arched doorway, about six feet wide ; and on the interior of the other three sides were Roman arches, and narrow spaces for windows, about thirteen

feet six inches high, and nearly four feet wide.—The semi-circular arches are turned with Roman tiles, intermixed with pieces of a stalactitical concretion, cut wedge-shaped, about four times the thickness of the tiles, and placed alternately with them.

Though it may be difficult to say whether this tower was ever used by the Romans as a place of defence, there can be little doubt of its having been applied to that purpose by the Normans. The masonry on each side of the openings within the building is very different from the original work; and the spaces left in the wall for what we now call the windows, are much wider at the bottom than the old arch on the top. If they were intended at first only to give light, they were afterwards converted to loop-holes, which were left almost close under the arch; and there were steps from the bottom to ascend to them, as appears by the present slopings in the wall. The arch over the original entrance, on the east side, is about six feet wide, and is still perfect. The other arches, which are damaged, have suffered more from violence, and an idle curiosity in breaking off pieces of the materials to try their hardness, than either by age or the effects of the weather.

This tower has been cased over, probably in the reign of Henry V., Sir Thomas Erpingham being then constable of the castle, whose arms (two bars and a canton) are placed on a stone upon the north side of it. The casing is dropping off, which again exposes the old work to the weather, and the whole building is in a lamentable state of dilapidation.

A Church was founded within the walls of the castle, and some fanciful writers have ascribed the foundation to King Lucius, who is said to have reigned in Kent and Sussex, between the years of Christ one hundred and thirty-one, and one hun-

dred and thirty-seven. Whatever may be the fact as to a christian edifice having been founded here in the second century, the remains of the building are certainly of a much later date, although numerous Roman bricks are worked up in the walls, and particularly in those of the tower.— This building has long been desecrated, and is now used as a receptacle for coals.

In this fabric several personages of family and rank have been interred; among them was Sir Robert Ashton, Knt. who was Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an Admiral of the fleet, Chief Justice of Ireland, Lord Treasurer, and one of the executors to the will of Edward the third. He was descended from the Ashtons, of Ashton under Line, in Lancashire. Here also were buried Lieutenant Governor William Copeldike, who died in the reign of Henry the eighth; and Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, who died in 1614, and whose body and monument were afterwards removed to the hospital, called Norfolk College, which this nobleman had founded at Greenwich. It has been said of this Earl, that “he was the most learned among the nobility, and the most noble among the learned.” The ground on the southward of the church, is the general place of burial for the soldiers who die in the garrison. Formerly there were three chaplains to this Castle; and, on account of the antiquity and dignity of the place, they were permitted to wear the habits of prebends. The first said mass to the governor at the high altar; the second, to the marshalmen and officers at the altar of the Virgin Mary; and the third, to the soldiers at the north end of the chapel of relics. In the time of Henry the eighth, these chaplains were reduced to one; and though the church has long been in ruins, and the performance of divine wor-

ship discontinued, the ancient salary is still paid.

It is believed that the Saxons, at a very early period, made themselves masters of the Castle of Dover. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the powerful Earl Godwin was governor of this fortress, and he is said to have strengthened it by additional works. The great quarrel between him and King Edward, which produced such important national consequences, arose from a dispute in the town of Dover, between the inhabitants and Eustace, Earl of Bologne, who had married the King's sister. On this occasion, Earl Godwin was commanded to take vengeance on the townsmen for their supposed indecorous behaviour towards this foreign nobleman; but the haughty Godwin refused, and protestations of open hostility between himself and his sovereign were the immediate consequence.

The importance of Dover Castle was well known to the Normans, in the earliest stage of their encroachment on this island. Shortly after the battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror hastened to this spot, and meeting with some opposition, he not only put the governor and lieutenant to death, but is believed to have destroyed the town by fire.

The castle, in its present state, consists of an immense congeries of almost every kind of fortification which the art of war has contrived to render a situation impregnable, though its consequence has been materially lessened since the use of cannon; the hills towards the west being much higher even than the keep itself. The buildings occupy nearly the whole summit of that high eminence, which bounds the south-eastern side of the deep valley, in which the town of Dover is placed. In general terms, this castle may be described as consisting of two courts defended by

deep and broad dry ditches; from which have been made communications with the inner towers, by means of subterraneous passages. The lower court is surrounded by an irregular wall, except on the side towards the sea; which wall is called the curtain, and is flanked, at unequal distances, by numerous towers of different shapes and ages. The oldest is said to have been built by Earl Godwin, and still bears his name, although this, as well as most of the other towers, has been much altered at different times.

William the Conqueror knew the weak parts of the castle; and, thinking it of too much consequence to him to suffer it to be retaken by any neglect or surprise, he appointed Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, (his brother, whom he created Earl of Kent,) justiciary of England, and governor of Dover Castle, with a strong garrison, to defend it for him against any attack that might be made upon it. This proud and avaricious prelate falling into disgrace, John de Fiennes, a trusty Norman, and one the Conqueror could confide in, was appointed governor of the fortification; and had lands given him, which he held of the crown, to secure and defend the works. This worthy knight, being willing to prove himself deserving of the favours conferred upon him by his sovereign, proceeded to discharge the important trust with great skill and diligence. It was by his order, and under his inspection, the exterior wall was additionally fortified, and continued down to the very edge of the high perpendicular cliff. As he did not think himself alone equal to the task, he selected eight tried and approved Norman warriors to assist him in superintending and expediting the work. The names of these commanders were, William de Albrancis, Fulbert de Dover, William de Arsic, Galfridus Peveril, William Maminot, Robert de Port, Robert or Hugh Crevequer, and Adam Fitzwilliam. These had among

them one hundred and twelve knight's fees, and were not only obliged to find a number of soldiers in proportion to the knight's fees they held of the crown, but were bound by the nature of their tenure each to build a tower for the defence of the castle, and for his own particular residence.

The most remarkable of these towers at present are: first, Chilham, or Caldescot Tower, the third from the edge of the cliff. This was built by Fulbert de Lucy, whose family came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror; and he being selected by John de Fiennes, to assist him in defending the castle, he changed his name for Dover. But the tower was named after the manor, and they who held Chilham were obliged to keep it in repair. Caldescot succeeding to the command here, the tower was afterwards called by his name.

In the front of this building is a house for an officer under the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, called the *Bodar of Dover Castle*, who has power from the Lord Warden to take within his peculiar jurisdiction, crown and other debtors, and to keep them in custody in a prison within Chilham tower.

The next tower of note is Fiennes, or New Gate, also called the Constable's Tower, still used as the governor's apartments.—This building, which is raised upon the site of one more ancient, is said to be after the design of Gundulph, who introduced the high portal, and secured the passage with drawbridges, portcullises, and massy gates.

It would have been much easier to have forced a passage through the walls of the castle than through this archway, which was defended by two portcullises and two gates; and when the bridge was drawn up, it might be considered as another gate, there being projections in the arch to support it.

The residence of the constable, or governor, of the castle was in the apartments of this tower after

the Norman conquest; and it was here that he heard and settled all disputes and controversies relative to the pay and the regulations of the garrison. The porter generally stands at the door of a room under the arch on the left hand going into the castle, to invite travellers to see the ancient keys of the castle, and some other articles of no great curiosity, which are kept there. They have an old horn, of which the tradition is, that it was used by the Romans, at the building of the castle, to give notice to the workmen by the sounding of it, when to begin or leave their work. It was an ancient custom with the feudal lords, for the sentinel to sound a horn as a signal at the gates of the castles upon their estates; this no doubt was one of the horns used by the sentinels here to give notice of the approach of strangers, or to convey during the night, from post to post, any alarm or other notice. About this tower are modern barracks for the soldiery.

Crevequer, Craville, or Earl of Norfolk's Tower, was built by one of the associated captains, and is situated opposite the north entrance into the quadrangle of the keep. By this tower there is a subterraneous passage, leading to a vault, defended by a moat and drawbridge; and of such spacious dimensions, that a considerable number both of horse and foot might be concealed in it. Besides the moat, which is of a prodigious depth, but is dry, this vault is also defended by a kind of round tower.

The tower in the ditch, and the adjoining subterraneous works, are supposed by some to have been built by Hubert de Burgh, while the castle was besieged by the Dauphin, in the reign of King John; this does not appear practicable, as it cannot be supposed that the assailants would have suffered the besieged to have carried on such a work, when they could have so easily prevented

them. If Hubert de Burgh raised this tower and the barbican, it must have been in the interval of the Dauphin's quitting the siege and returning to it again. It appears highly probable that Hubert de Burgh might have erected them, when it is considered how indefatigable he was in fortifying and defending this castle for his sovereign.

In the angle opposite to Crevequer's tower is an advanced work, called the barbican.

The next in succession is termed Fitzwilliam's, or St. John's tower. Adam Fitzwilliam, from whom this tower derives its first name, attended William Duke of Normandy into England; and, for his valour in the memorable battle of Hastings (where Harold King of England was slain) the Conqueror gave him his scarf from his own arm. There was anciently a noble and spacious sally-port from this tower: the entrance to it in the castle was in the Saxon ditch, on the right hand: and this, like the subterraneous work at Crevequer's tower, was originally intended not for foot only, but for cavalry. In this passage, under ground, there was a gate and portcullis. The sally-port was continued from the back of the tower across the ditch between the two walls, which were arched over. An arch was turned in the mason's work in the ditch, which, whilst it supported the side walls, left a passage through from one side to the other; and above, between the two walls, the pass appears to have been made good by a draw bridge between the tower and the bank, on the opposite side of the ditch. This bridge was necessary to stop the progress of an enemy, in case they had forced the work beyond it. In that part of the sally-port which is in the high ground beyond the ditch, there was a large gate, which moved upon two pivots, fixed in sockets in the wall, and was hoisted up by a pully fixed in the top of the arch: by slackening the

gate suddenly the weight of it would have driven every thing before it, if there had been any resistance made by the enemy in a close pursuit.

Averanche's, or Maunsel's tower, standing in an angle formed by the curtain wall, is one of the noblest remains of the Norman towers in the castle. It was called Averanche's from the governor, or constable, of that name. Maunsel, who succeeded Averanche in the command of this castle, was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in the reign of Henry III.

This tower appears to have been built entirely for defence. The first floor was a kind of vault, arched with stone, open in front; and in the wall, which is very thick, was a passage, ascended by stone steps, in which passage the archers might stand, one above another, and command the ditch on each side of the building through the loop holes, as well as the approaches to it, from each side of the curtain. By this gallery, or passage, they ascended to the top of the first vault, and came out upon a platform over it, which was also partly surrounded by a wall, but not nearly so thick as that below. From this platform there is a circular staircase of stone, leading to the top of the tower. Exactly over the passage, in the wall below, was another passage, covered with an arch supported by piers; opposite the interval between each pier, were loop holes in the walls of the tower which commanded the ditch; and near the end of the passage, there was a machicolation in the wall for pouring out scalding water, burning sand, melted lead, and other destructive ingredients, upon the heads of the assailants.

Gatton tower was kept in repair by the Copleys, lords of the manor of Gatton.

Veville, or Pincester's tower, is so called from its different commanders of those names.

Earl Godwin's tower was first built by Earl

Godwin, about the time of Canute the Great, or Edward the Confessor. At the back of the tower was a postern, through which was a way under ground, that came into the castle upon the val-lum which joined the Roman and Saxon work.— Stephen Pincester is said to have led his reinforce-ment, which enabled Hubert de Burgh to with-stand the Dauphin, in the reign of King John, through this sally-port.

The Upper Court, like the Lower one, is sur-rounded by a strong wall, and various towers. On the eastern side are three towers, named after Gilbert de Maminot, marshal of this castle in the time of William the Conqueror. Near the entrance termed Palace Gate, is Suffolk's Tower, a stately fabric, so called from De la Poie, duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Edward IV. Almost adjoining, is the old Arsenal tower; and further on was the King's kitchen, and other offices for the use of the court. All this side has now a modern aspect, the back part having been cased over, and the front hidden by barracks, erected in the year 1745.

The noble structure called the Keep, or Palace Tower, stands near the centre of this upper court. We are informed by several historians, upon the authority of a nameless chronicle in Norman French, that Henry II. about the year of Christ 1153, the year in which he came from Normandy for the relief of Wallingford Castle, and imme-diately preceding his succession to the throne, re-built this keep or palace, and enclosed it with a new wall. There was certainly a wall round this part of the Saxon work previous to that king's reign; but, as to the keep in the centre of the quadrangle, it will be difficult to determine, either from history or the masonry, when, and whether by William or Henry the First, or by whom it was first erected, as it underwent so many repairs in different and distant periods of time. This noble

tower is built after the system invented by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, who was employed by William the Conqueror in making designs for castles, and in superintending their erection. The present entrance is on the south, but the original entrance was on the east side ; and it opened by a magnificent portal, now blocked up, into the grand apartments, which (as was usual in castles of an early date) were in the third story. The staircase, besides other defences, was guarded by three strong gates at different heights, and had two vestibules. The rooms are in general large and lofty, but have little else to recommend them to the taste of modern times. By the first vestibule on the right hand going up, is a room which was probably designed for the warden of the first gate. Opposite to this is another, adorned on every side with beautiful arches, richly embellished with zig-zag and other work ; this, it is likely, was the chapel. The artist has been more lavish of his skill in these arches than in those over the door, and on the side of the wall in the vestibule. Though they are the true semi-circular arch, it is much to be doubted whether they are the work of a Saxon artist. Above this room is another, richly ornamented in a similar manner. Beneath the chapel and the first vestibule, was the dungeon for prisoners. Several persons of distinction have been confined here at different times, but it is now only made use of as a prison for soldiers, when they are under close confinement. There are galleries built in the walls of the Keep, with loopholes to annoy the besiegers ; and they are so contrived, that it would have been next to impossible for assailants to hurt the besieged in any of the rooms, by shooting at them. The second floor was intended for the use of the garrison ; and that on the ground for stores. The window on the lefthand, when we enter the keep at the

door fronting the first flight of steps, is a convincing proof of the care our ancestors took to prevent an arrow shot in at a loop hole from reaching to the room, so as to do any execution in it. The wall being 18 feet thick, it gave them an opportunity of turning a sloping arch from the top of the aperture, in such a manner that the height of the opening in the wall, within the room, might not exceed that of the bottom of the window, or loop-hole. This being considerably above the ground, their warriors ascended to it by a flight of stone steps in the wall; and, as the arch over their heads was turned to answer the ascent or descent of the steps, an arrow, shot in at the aperture with the least elevation, could never pass the thickness of the wall without striking some part of the arch. In the north angle of the keep, it is said there is a well, which is now arched over; and it, probably, was this well which Harold, before his advancement to the throne, promised, upon his oath, to deliver up with the castle to William Duke of Normandy. There are, however, no less than four wells within the ancient Saxon lines of castrametation; each of which is about 370 feet in depth.

The new works recently formed for the defence of this important fortress, consist of different batteries, furnished with a very formidable train of artillery, casemates dug in the solid chalk rock, magazines, covered ways, and various subterranean communications and apartments for soldiery: the latter are sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of about 2000 men, and, with their inhabitants, form a very curious spectacle: light and air are conveyed into them by well-like apertures cut in the chalk, and by other openings carried through to the face of the cliffs. A new road has also been made, under the direction of the Board of Ordnance, from the town to the top of the hill,

(where it unites with the Deal road) in a direction to be commanded by the batteries, the old one having become so hollow, as to protect the approaches of an enemy. A branch from this road turns to the right nearly opposite Gatton Tower, and enters the castle by a new bridge and gate.

Dover Castle attracted the attention of the leaders of each party, in most of our civil commotions; and while one endeavoured to keep, the other strove as much to obtain possession of it. So lately as the time of Charles the First, it was attempted and taken by surprize by a few men in the night. One Drake a merchant, who was in opposition to the king, and a zealous partisan for the cause in which he was embarked, formed a plan to seize the garrison; and the 1st of August, 1642, about midnight, was the time fixed upon to put it into execution. Every thing being prepared for the attempt, he, with ten or twelve armed men, by the assistance of ropes and scaling ladders, reached the top of the high cliff undiscovered. Drake was well acquainted with this part of the castle, and knew that it was left unguarded, as it was thought inaccessible from the side next the sea: having reached the summit unmolested, they immediately proceeded to the post where the sentinel was placed, and, after securing or killing him, they threw open the gates; and the garrison, being few in number, and in the confusion of the night, concluding he had a strong party with him, the officer on command surrendered up the castle to them. Drake immediately dispatched a messenger to Canterbury with the news of his success, and the Earl of Warwick being there, he sent 120 men to guard and defend the castle.

Near the edge of the cliff there is a beautiful piece of brass ordnance, 24 feet long, which was cast at Utrecht in 1544, and is called Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol. It is curiously ornamented

with figures in bas relief, and carries a twelve-pound shot. It is said to have been a present from the states of Holland to the queen. Upon the breech of the gun are the following lines in old Dutch.

“ Breeck sevret al mure ende wal
 Bin ic geheten ;
 Doer berch en dal boert minen bal
 Van mi gesmeten.”

Which may be thus translated :

“ O'er hill and dale I throw my ball ;
Breaker my name, of mound and wall.”

Like other royal castles, that of Dover was formerly extra-judicial ; but, as several of the ancient franchises are either lost or disused, the civil power has of late years been exercised within its limits, independant of any control from the Lord Warden. The Earl of Liverpool at present exercises the office of constable ; but his lordship makes no other than an official use of his residence in the castle.

Since the commencement of the last war with France, the heights on the western side of Dover have been strongly fortified, agreeably to the modern system, and a new military road leading to them made. This fortified position assists in completing the line from the castle to Shakspeare's cliff. The works are of a stupendous character, and require but a moderate garrison, while they are calculated to shelter a vast army. The other fortifications are Archcliff fort, at the extremity of the pier ; and Amherst battery, at the north pier-head. The lines which connect the fortifications of the western heights extend from the Eastern Redoubt to the Sally-port west of Archcliff fort. The military hospital is a spacious brick building, recently erected, on the west side of the town.

In the reign of King Henry VII. *Dover Harbour* attracted the serious notice of government, and accordingly great sums were expended for its im-

provement. It was found, however, that all which had been done would not answer the end proposed, without the building of a pier to seaward; and one was constructed in the reign of Henry VIII. composed of two rows of mainposts, and great piles, which were let into holes hewn in the rock underneath, and some were shod with iron, and driven down into the main chalk, and fastened together with iron bands and bolts. The bottom was laid with great rocks of stone, and the whole was filled up with beach-stones, chalk, &c. Previous to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, this noble work had fallen to decay, and the harbour was again nearly choaked up. An act was therefore passed for giving towards the repair of the harbour a certain tonnage from every vessel above twenty tons bur-den passing by it, which then amounted to 1000l. per annum. After many different trials, a safe harbour was at length formed, with a pier and different walls and sluices.

During the whole of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the improvement of the harbour continued without intermission, and several more acts were passed for that purpose; but the future preservation of it was owing to the charter of incorporation granted by King James I. which charter names eleven commissioners, and incorporates them by the title of the "Warden and Assistants of the Port and Harbour of Dover." It also directs, that the lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the lieutenant of Dover Castle, and the mayor of Dover for the time being, shall always be the principal. And the king granted to them his waste ground, or beach, commonly called the pier or harbour ground, as it lay without Southgate, or Snargate, the rents of which are now of a considerable yearly value.

Under the direction of the corporation, the works and improvements of the harbour have been

carried on, and acts of parliament have been obtained in almost every succeeding reign, to give the greater force to their proceedings. In the course of the 18th century, several jetties were erected towards the east, to prevent the encroachments of the sea ; and although the strong southwest winds, so frequent at Dover, throw up large quantities of beach at the mouth of the harbour, the sluices have been so constructed, that, with the aid of the back-water, they often clear it in one tide. Still the harbour is capable of great improvement ; and when we consider the important benefits which it is capable of producing in times of hostility with the northern powers, when numerous ships of war are stationed in the Downs, it must appear surprising that this haven has not been sufficiently improved to admit of its becoming a station for some part of the royal navy.

There are, at present, but two churches in Dover, which are respectively dedicated to St. Mary and St. James.

St. Mary's church is that most worthy of attention, and is said to have been built by the prior and convent of St. Martin's, in the year 1216 ; but the architectural character of parts of the edifice would appear to relate to a more ancient date. The building consists of a nave and aisles, with a tower at the west end. The west front is of Norman architecture, as are the three first arches, and their supporting columns, on each side the nave. The other arches are of the pointed order ; but most of the pillars are large and massive. At the eastern extremity of the high chancel are the seats for the mayor and jurats ; and here the mayor is now chosen, and the barons in parliament for the town and port constantly elected.

There was a faculty granted to the church-wardens in 1683, to remove the magistrates' seats from the east end of the church to the north side, or

any other part of it more convenient, and for the more decent and commodious placing the communion table: in consequence of which these seats were removed, and so placed, but they continued there no longer than 1689, when by several orders of vestry, they were removed back again to the spot on which they at present remain.

There are many monuments and memorials in this church and church-yard. Among them are the following: A small monument in the church for the celebrated Charles Churchill, who was buried in the old church-yard of St. Martin; and a small stone, with a memorial, for Samuel Foote, the comedian, who died at the Ship Inn, and had a grave dug for him in this church; but was afterwards carried to London to be interred.

St. James's Church is situated in the north-east part of the town, near the foot of the Castle-hill, close to the road to Deal. It belonged anciently to the castle of Dover, and in it the courts of chancery and admiralty, and *lode manage* for the Cinque Ports have been usually holden. It is called by Kilburne, in his Survey, St. James the Apostle, *alias* St. James of Warden-Doune. Leland, in his Itinerary, says, it was called St. James of Radby, or more likely Rodeby, *a statione navium*. The church has a square tower at the west end, having a ring of five bells in it. It is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon. This is an irregular structure, possessing little architectural beauty. But the interior displays some traces of the Norman style, and is preserved with great cleanliness and care. Amongst the monuments must be noticed those of the father and grandfather of the celebrated Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.

A Free School was established here in 1771, by John Trevenson, Esq. member of parliament for

Dover. A charity School was also founded in 1789, in which forty-five boys and thirty-four girls are educated and supported by voluntary contribution. A school for gratuitous education has likewise been instituted by Sir John Jackson, Bart. one of the present representatives in parliament for Dover, in which about 200 boys receive the benefit of instruction.

The Town Hall is situated in the Market Place, and in that building the sessions for the town and liberties are holden. The hall is ornamented with several good portraits, and a well-placed print of the embarkation of Henry VIII. for France.

The natural and acquired attractions of this town have rendered it of some celebrity as a watering place; and the invalid will here find desirable accommodations for warm and cold sea-bathing. A theatre and assembly-room have been erected, for the gratification of visitors intent on gayer pursuits. But the great traffic of Dover consists in the advantages which it possesses, as the seaport affording most ready facilities to a communication with France. Numerous packets are employed, during times of peace, in the conveyance of passengers between the two coasts. With a leading wind, these sometimes reach Calais in three hours; and the passage has been performed in two hours and forty minutes. The perpetual change of society caused by this ingress and egress of voyagers, so dissimilar in rank, language, and habits, may be truly said to afford at once amusement to the visitant merely intent on relaxation, and subject for reflection to the philosophical student of human manners. In consequence of the multitudinous passengers and sojourners in times of peace, the inns of this town are very numerous, and are calculated for the reception of all classes, from the prince to the wind-bound seaman. It is almost superfluous to observe, that no English port

feels more severely the evils inflicted by the scourge of war than this, which presents the nearest point of communication with the shore of our Gallic neighbours.

Dover has two weekly markets, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday; the latter being the principal. There is an annual fair, which begins on the 22d day of November, and continues three market days.

According to the returns under the Population Act, in 1811, the town of Dover then contained 1845 houses, and 9074 inhabitants.

There was anciently, at the entrance of the town from London, a religious hospital, or *Maison Dieu*, founded by Hubert de Burgh, the great justiciary of England, early in the reign of Henry the Third. After the dissolution of religious houses, it was converted by Queen Mary into a victualling office for supplying the royal navy in the Downs, and on this coast; and is at present used for the same purpose. Opposite the *Maison Dieu* are the remains of a priory, dedicated to St. Martin. Great part of the buildings are still in existence, but have been long converted into a farming establishment.

At the pier was a small chapel built by a foreign nobleman, whose life was there preserved after shipwreck, and by him dedicated to St. Mary, and afterwards called the Lady of Pity's Chapel.

Beyond Dover southward, leading to Folkstone, is a bold and high cliff, which is thus beautifully described by Shakspeare, in his tragedy of King Lear :

“ There is a cliff whose high and bending head
Looks fearfully on the confused deep—
How dizzy 'tis to cast one's eye so low !
The crows and choughs that wing the midway air
Seem scarce so gross as beetles. Half-way down
Hangs one that gathers samphire; dreadful trade !

Methinks he seems no bigger than his head.
The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark
Diminished to her cock; her cock a buoy,
Almost too small for sight. The murmuring surge,
That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high. I'll look no more,
Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight,
Topple down headlong."

Though this cliff may not in our days be strictly said to answer the above description, as the sea is constantly undermining it, by means of which large fragments frequently fall down, yet it is of tremendous height, and cannot fail to excite the admiration and astonishment of such as are not accustomed to objects of this kind.

About two miles north-west from Dover, are the remains of *Bradsole*, or *St. Radigund's Abbey*, founded for monks of the Premonstratensian order, about the year 1191. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and St. Radigund, and its revennes, upon the dissolution, were valued at 98l. 9s. 2d. per annum.

About five miles and a half to the right is the village of *Waldershare*. The Church is small, but contains some good monuments of the ancient families of Monins and Furnese, formerly lords of the manor. In this parish is Waldershare park, the elegant seat of the Earl of Guilford. The house is a magnificent structure, situated in a vale nearly in the centre of the park, which is well cloathed with wood, and is stocked with deer.

Upon enlarging Waldershare park, about forty years ago, and digging the ground deeper than common for a new plantation, a considerable quantity of urns, pateræ, and other Roman antiquities, of different coloured earths, were discovered. They were found north-east from Cold-

red Fortification, an ancient entrenchment near the church of Coldred, the adjoining parish.

This entrenchment, according to tradition, was made by Coeldred, King of Mercia, about the year 715.

Opposite Lord Guilford's seat, are the remains of *West Langdon Abbey*, which was founded by Sir William de Auberville, kn*t*. in the reign of Richard I for monks of the Premonstratensian order, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr of Canterbury.

About three miles from Dover is the small village of *Ewell*, remarkable for having afforded a residence to the Knights Templars, who had a grand mansion here. On the hill upon the left side, about a mile from the village, is the court-lodge of the manor, situated near the site of the ancient mansion belonging to the Templars.

Proceeding towards Canterbury, we enter, a little beyond the sixty-third mile stone, *Barham Downs*, which extend in length about four miles. On the left is a beautiful vale, which contains several pleasant villages and gentlemen's seats; the views to the right are not quite so open, but, on ascending the eminence, the prospects are equally diversified, and more extensive. Horse-races are held annually on this elevated tract, and are attended by a numerous company.

On these Downs is the site of an ancient camp, which some conjecture to be the work of Julius Cæsar, on his second expedition to this island.—There are, also, many other vestiges of ancient encampments. Dr. Stukely, in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, says, “To Dover from Canterbury the Watling-street is still the common way: it is left entire over Barham Down, with a high ridge, straight pointing to Canterbury cathedral-tower; as soon as it enters the Down, it traverses a group

of Celtic barrows, then leaves a small camp of Cæsar's further on ; it has been enclosed by several fields, and levelled with ploughing : then it passes by a single barrow, whereon stood a mill, which is now removed higher up ; then it ascends the hill to a hedge corner, where are three barrows, a great one between two little ones, all enclosed with a double square entrenchment, of no great bulk ; I fancy them Roman, because parallel to and close by the Roman road ; the great barrow has a cavity at top, and an entrance eastward, whether casually or with a design I know not. At Lyddon, the Watling-street falls into that noble valley of Dover, made of huge ridges of chalk, which divide themselves into lesser valleys, dropping into the great one, at regular distances, as the little leaves of plants, meet at the main stem. This vally, when viewed from the end, looks like a landscape, or scenes lessening according to perspective to Dover, between the two *phari* and the sea at the end, enclosed between them. The street slides along the northera declivity, crosses the rivulet, which wandering through the midst of the valley at Buckland, so to Biggingate, where is its termination by the side of the Old Port, having now run from Chester, almost two hundred and fifty miles. Many barrows are on the sides of these hills." Some of these barrows have been since opened, and many valuable relics of antiquity were found, some of which were of pure gold.

In the year 1213, King John encamped on Barham Downs, with an army of sixty thousand men, to oppose the French, who threatened him with an invasion. Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, also drew up a large army here, in the reign of Henry III.

From the north end of the Downs, we descend

into the village of *Bridge*. This place took its name from a bridge over a branch of the Stour, which runs through it. The parish was so considerable in ancient times, as to give name both to the hundred and deanery in which it is situated.

Near a mile to the right, is the small village of *Patricksbourne*. Here was formerly the residence of the noble family of Cheney, before they removed to Shurland, in the isle of Shepey. In this parish stood the ancient and very pleasant seat, called Bifrons. The house was pulled down about the year 1775, and rebuilt on a modern and more commodious construction. *Patricksbourne* church is small, but very ancient. The pillars in it are large and massy; the arches are circular. Under the steeple, on the south side, is a fine arched doorway, ornamented with carved work, and emblematical figures of either Saxon or Norman sculpture. On the south side of the chancel, is a smaller door of a similar description, now disused. Above is a broken statue, probably of the Virgin Mary.

Near this village is that of *Bekesbourne*, which is a member of the town and port of Hastings, in Sussex. William de Beke formerly held this manor in grand serjeantry, by the service of finding one ship for the King whenever he passed the seas. Philipot says, the branch of the Stour was navigable to this place in the reign of Edward III. There was a chantry in the church, founded in 1314, by James de Bourne, the reveuues of which were afterwards given to the hospital of Eastbridge, in Canterbury. The archbishops of Canterbury had here a small but elegant palace, which was nearly destroyed in the civil wars of the 17th century. The remaining buildings were subsequently converted into a dwelling-house, which is now occupied as a private residence. The gateway of the palace was pulled down within these few years.—It was built of brick, and had, in the middle of its

front, the arms of Cranmer. On the inside of the gateway was a stone, on which was A. D.—T. C.—1552 ; and underneath was the Archbishop's motto, *Nosce Te ipsum*. The parish of Bekesbourne lies pleasantly among small enclosures, sheltered with trees and woodland, especially the western part of it, and stretching eastward to the high downy country. It is but small, being about a mile and a half in length, and not more than half a mile broad. The soil is mostly fertile near the valley, and well suited for hops, of which there are several plantations.

CANTERBURY,

The capital of the county of Kent, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all England, is situated in a pleasant valley, about two miles wide, between hills of a moderate height and easy ascent, with fine springs rising from them. Besides which, the river Stour runs through it, whose streams often dividing and uniting again, form islands of various sizes, in one of which the western part of the city stands.

The origin of this distinguished city is too remote to be satisfactorily-ascertained. It was certainly in existence previous to the arrival of the Romans in Britain. It was called by them, *Durovernum*, which name some derive from the British word *Dwr-whern*, which signifies a rapid river.

The glain nardi, or druidical beads, are stated to have been frequently found here, as well as the British weapons called celts.

In the Itinerary of Antoninus this place is noticed by its appellation of *Durovernum*, and the roads to the *Portus Rutupensis*, to Dover and to Lymne, branched off from this city. Many coins and specimens of Roman pottery have been found in various parts of the city, together with tessellated pavements of curious workmanship. The city walls contain Roman bricks in abundance;

and there were three semi-circular arches formed with the same materials, standing about twenty years ago. The late John Thorpe, Esq. in the first part of his *Antiquities of Kent*, describing one of these arches, called Worthgate, says, "that without doubt it was the finest remnant of antiquity in this city, and perhaps the most entire of the kind in the kingdom. The boldness of the arch, consisting entirely of Roman bricks, struck the eye of the beholder with a kind of veneration. In the inside, next the castle yard, the ground had been raised so much from time to time, that no more than one foot six inches of the stone piers or columns to the springs of the arch were to be seen; but when viewed on the garden side of the city ditch, the gate made a noble appearance, as the height of the pier was seven feet six inches. These piers were composed of a kind of rag stone, two feet six inches in breadth, which had been originally squared, but were become irregular and uneven, from being much corroded and mouldered away through the great length of time; whilst the arch, which consisted of a double row of bricks, remained as fine and as durable as ever; so well had the Romans the art of tempering and burning their clay. The length of the longest brick, on the castle side, was one foot five inches; the depth of the thickest, three inches. The diameter of the arch, in the inside, was 12 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and it sprung from the piers, six feet and half an inch."

Some Roman arched brick-work was found during the reign of Charles the First, by sinking a cellar in Castle-street. At the commencement of the last century, the remains of a foundation, composed of Roman bricks, were discovered about four feet below the present surface of the street, in the parish of St. Alphage; and a Roman tessellated pavement was about the same time found in

St. Margaret's parish. In the year 1730, a fine Roman vase of red earth, of an elegant form and pattern, with the inscription, TARAGET DE TEVE, was found near this city, together with a brass lachrymatory. Various other Roman antiquities have also been discovered, not less curious than those of which we have inserted a description.

During the time of the Saxons, this city was called *Cant-wara-byrg*, or the Kentishmen's city; and Bede mentions it as "the chief place in all the dominions of King Ethelbert."

There are but few important occurrences in the annals of Canterbury, independent of the affairs of the church, until the year 851, when the Danes landed from 350 ships, and laid the city waste.—In 918 they again obtained possession, but were driven out by the Princess Elfeda, the daughter of the great Alfred. In 1009 the inhabitants purchased a peace of the Danes, of short duration, at the enormous price of 30,000l. In the year 1011 the Danes again besieged Canterbury, with a large army, and, after a contest of twenty days, set fire to some houses, and having forced the gates, they entered the city with loud shouts and the sound of trumpets. The streets were soon covered with the dead bodies of the unfortunate inhabitants; women were dragged by their hair through the streets, and after being exposed to every insult, were at length thrown into the flames. Neither sex nor age was exempted from the sword, and it is believed that nearly 8000 persons perished in this massacre. The greater part of the city was on this occasion burnt to ashes, together with the cathedral to its bare walls.

Besides these afflictions, Canterbury has suffered at various other times by the calamity of fire. In the year 1161, the city was reduced to ruin, by an accident of this description. According to some historians, another dreadful fire occurred in the year

1174 ; and it is certain that the cathedral was burnt down in 1180. In the year 1247, St. Mildred's Church and great part of the city were again destroyed by fire. Notwithstanding these misfortunes, through the favour of our kings, and by the patronage of the archbishops, who in general resided here in the early ages, Canterbury still recovered, from time to time, from the calamities it had suffered, with increasing improvements. Much of its opulence arose from the numerous religious houses founded here ; and great advantages were derived from the shrine of Thomas a Becket, which attracted multitudes of pilgrims and devotees of all ranks.

Leland, who wrote in the reign of Henry the Eighth, gives this description of the city, as it remained in his time : “ The town of *Cantorbyri*, ys walled, and hath five gates, thus named, *Westgate*, *Northgate*, *Burgate*, now cawlded *Mihels-gate*, *St. George's-gate*, and *Rider's-gate*; the which John Broker, the mayor of the town, did so much diminish, that now carts cannot for lowness pass through it. *Worthegate*, the which leadeth to a streate cawled *Stone Streate*, and so to *Billirca*, now *Curtop Streate*. In the towne be XIIIII paroche churches, and the cathedral church of black monks. Without the walles there be III paroche churches.

“ For the most part the towne stondeth on the farther syde of the river *Stour*, the which, by a probable conjecture, I suppose was cawlded in the Britan's time *Avona*. For the Romayn cawlded Canterbury *Duravernum* corruptly ; for of *Dor* and *Avona*, we should rather say *Doravona*, or *Doravonum*.

“ The river yn one place runneth through the city walle, the which is made there with two or three arches for the course of the streme.

“ *Lanfranc* and *Sudbury*, the which was hedded

(beheaded) by *Jack Strawe*, were great repayrers of the cite. Sudbury builded the Westgate, and made new and repaired together fro thens to the Northgate, and wold have done likewise abowt all the town, yf he had lyved. The most auncyent building of the town appereth yn the castel, and at Rider's Gate, where appere long *Briton brikes* : without the town at *St. Pancrace's Chapel*, and at *St. Martin's*, appere also *Briton brikes*. There hath been sum strong fortress by the castel, wher as now the eminent dungen hill riseth."

In the early part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the city of Canterbury derived considerable benefit from the influx of the refugee protestants, who were driven out of the Netherlands by the cruelty of the Spanish government. Those who made choice of this place for their habitations were weavers in silks and stuffs. They consisted of only eighteen housekeepers, besides children and servants, who on their arrival petitioned the mayor and aldermen for the grant of certain privileges for their convenience and protection ; and they obtained from Queen Elizabeth in 1561, a grant of the undercroft of the Cathedral Church, as a place of worship for themselves and their successors ; the number of these refugees increased prodigiously in the subsequent reign. At the beginning of the reign of Charles II. in the year 1665, there were in Canterbury 126 master weavers ; their whole number here amounting to near 1300, and they employed 759 English, so that the king thought proper to grant them a charter in the year 1676 ; by which it appears that their number here was then but little short of 2500. At the commencement of the eighteenth century, the number of these industrious artificers had still further increased ; and as the wealth of the city was proportionably augmented it became more populous ; the poor obtained constant employment, and the

owners of houses finding sufficient tenants, at increasing rents, were induced to rebuild, or to enlarge and improve their estates, much to their own emolument and the public welfare of the city.— But of late years the silk manufactory having greatly decayed, there are but a very small number of master weavers remaining, though there are numbers of the descendants of the first settlers. These descendants of the Walloons maintain their own poor ; they still use the undercroft of the cathedral for their place of worship ; they have a minister, who is ordained by a bishop, but they do not use the liturgy of the church of England, having a prescribed form of prayer and church service, the same as is used by the Calvinists in Holland.

The city of Canterbury is of an oval shape ; it is within its walls about half a mile from east to west, and somewhat more from north to south.— The circumference of its walls is not quite a mile and three quarters ; it has four extensive suburbs, situated at the four cardinal points. Besides the streams of the Stour, the city is supplied with plenty of excellent water, which flows from two springs, rising, the one among the ruins of St. Augustine's monastery, and the other at St. Martin's Hill ; for the dispensing of which there are several public conduits in the principal streets of the city ; and there is a strong chalybeate water in the western part of it.

Of the ancient city gates, only that termed the Westgate is now standing. This structure was erected by Archbishop Sudbury, in the reign of Richard II. in the room of an ancient gate, which was become ruinous. This gate, situated at the west end of the city, through which the high road passes towards London, consists of a centre, flanked by round towers, which present a venerable and commanding appearance. The whole summit is embattled, and the entrance is defended by machi-

colations: the place for the portcullis is still remaining. Over this gate is the common gaol, or prison, both for criminals and debtors, within the jurisdiction of the city. The western branch of the river Stour, which flows in front of this gate, and in the bed of which the foundations of the towers are partly laid, is here crossed by a bridge of two arches, belonging to the Archbishop.

The city is divided into six wards, each named from one of the six principal gates which it formerly possessed. These wards are divided into twelve parishes, in which are the several churches of All Saints; St. Alphage; St. Andrew; St. George; St. Mary Bredin; St. Mary Bredman; St. Mary Magdalen Burgate; St. Mary Northgate; St. Mildred; St. Margaret; Holy Cross; Westgate; and St. Peter; by which names the twelve parishes are called. Besides these there were formerly five other churches within the walls, which have been long since demolished, and the profits united to the other churches. And there are now in the suburbs, the three parishes and churches of St. Dunstan, St. Paul, and St. Martin.

The city of Canterbury being, in the early period of its history, a part of the royal demesne, was under the government of an officer appointed by the king. From the last year of King John, two bailiffs were yearly appointed for the purpose, and continued so to be till King Henry III. by his charter in the 18th year of his reign, granted the town to the citizens in fee-farm, and franchised them with licence and power to choose in it bailiffs for themselves. In the 40th year of the same king, other charters of divers liberties and franchises were obtained, which were confirmed by Edward I. Edward II. and Richard II. The city continued to be governed by bailiffs, with little alteration, until the 26th Henry VI. when the

king granted the citizens an ample charter of further privileges, among which were those of choosing a mayor, instead of bailiffs, on Holy Cross day yearly, and of becoming a corporation, by the name of the mayor and commonalty. All the above mentioned charters, were confirmed by Edward IV. who also granted the citizens still further privileges. The Kings Henry VII. and Henry VIII. also confirmed the charters, liberties, and privileges of the city. The existing charter was granted by James I; in conformity to which, the corporation consists of a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, including a chamberlain, and twenty-four common councilmen, including the sheriff and town-clerk. A court of Burghmote, for the business of the city, is held on every fourth Tuesday, and is called by summons, and by the blowing of a horn; which latter custom is of a very ancient date.

The city first sent members to parliament in the 23d of Edward I. The right of election is vested in the freemen, and the number of voters about 1600.

Canterbury is plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions, for which there are two market days weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday: both days for poultry, butter, and garden stuff, and the latter for butcher's meat, cheese, corn, hops, and all sorts of cattle.

There are several yearly fairs held in the different parishes of the city and its suburbs, for toys and pedlary, on the days inserted in our list. Besides these there is a principal fair, held yearly, on the 10th of October, in the Cathedral church-yard, which is usually called *Jack and Joan fair*, from its being a statute fair, for the hiring of servants of both sexes, for which purpose it continues till the second Saturday, or market day of the city is passed.

Canterbury, and the adjacent country, as to the establishment of the customs, is within the port of Faversham.

After the decay of the silk manufacture, this city became famous for its beautiful muslins, the commencement of which manufacture is thus noticed by Mr. Hasted, "I cannot quit this subject of the Walloon and refugee manufactory of Canterbury, without paying a due tribute of praise to an ingenious and public-spirited manufacturer of this place, John Callaway. The modern inventions of spinning-jennies and mules for weft, and the great improvement of spinning cotton-twist for warps, by the water machinery of the famous Sir Richard Arkwright, have been the principal means of improving all sorts of cotton goods whatsoever.

" During the American war, such was the falling off of the silk trade, that many skilful workmen were reduced to so low a condition as to apply for relief at the general workhouse. This distress of the silk manufacturers determined Mr. Callaway to travel into the north and west of England, in search of something new for the employment of these deserving and distressed people: and this his ingenuity effected, after a long and expensive journey, for he discovered a method of mixing Sir Richard Arkwright's level cotton-twist with his looms of silk warps, by which contrivance he introduced to the public a new manufacture, that afforded employment, and consequently subsistence, not only to the poor unemployed workmen in Canterbury, but in other parts of England also. This beautiful new article, was called Canterbury muslin, and the manufacture of it spread so rapidly, and the demand for it became so great, that from the time of its invention, which was about the year 1787, it has employed all the weavers in

this city, and many thousands more in London, Manchester, and Scotland, where they still retain their first name of Canterbury muslins."

The city of Canterbury has suffered but little injury from the decay of its manufactures. The cultivation of hops, plantations of which cover many hundred acres of land in its immediate vicinity, presents a permanent and much greater source of wealth. In them the labouring poor, both men and women, find a constant employment throughout the year, as the aged and infirm do in the manufacture of sack and bagging, in which the hops are put. The hop trade may, indeed, be said to constitute the principal business of the inhabitants.

In our description of the public buildings of this ancient city, we shall commence with the cathedral and religious foundations.

The *Cathedral church of Canterbury* is undoubtedly one of the most splendid, venerable, and interesting piles of ancient architecture possessed by this country; and its foundation is of a correspondent sublimity of character, and is closely connected with an important event in the general ecclesiastical annals of the kingdom. Augustine, emphatically styled the apostle of Britain, fixed his early residence at Canterbury, when he entered this country at the head of forty missionaries, with a view of inculcating the tenets of christianity among the pagan Anglo-Saxons. Ethelbert, King of Kent, became the convert of his zeal, and received baptism in the year 597. Augustine was now invested by the Pope with archiepiscopal authority. He fixed his metropolitical chair in the city of his early residence in Britain; and the foundation of the cathedral was promptly laid. The original building, though not completed at the time of his death, he dedi-

cated to our “ Saviour Christ ;” and the existing edifice is still generally called Christ Church.

It is believed that the cathedral was twice destroyed by fire, and other ravages of the Danes, between the date of its first erection and the accession of King Canute. From the description of the Saxon building, as given by Eadmer, it appears to have consisted only of a body, without aisles, and having towards the west a tower on each side.

After the accession of Canute to the sovereignty of this island, Archbishop Agelnoth, who presided over the church from the year 1020 to the year 1038, began and finished the repair, or rather the rebuilding of it, assisted in that undertaking by the munificence of the king, who, in 1023, presented his crown of gold to the church, and gave to it the port of Sandwich with its liberties. Notwithstanding this, in about forty years afterwards, when Lanfranc, soon after the Norman conquest, came to the see, he found the cathedral nearly in ruins, having been destroyed by a third fire, the year prior to his advancement to the archbishopric ; in which fire all its ancient records were lost.

Archbishop Lanfranc, who arrived from Normandy in 1073, being the fourth year of the conqueror’s reign, was struck with astonishment at the first sight of the ruinous state of the church : by his care and perseverance, however, the cathedral and monastery were completely restored, and in a more magnificent manner than had been before seen in any structure used for religious purposes in this kingdom. The whole of the church, with the palace and monastery, the wall which encompassed the court, and all the offices belonging to the monastery within the wall, were thus rebuilt and finished within the compass of seven years. The Archbishop, moreover, furnished the church with ornaments and rich vestments ; after which, the whole being completed,

he altered the name of it, by a dedication to the Holy Trinity.

After Lanfranc's death, the cathedral rose to still greater splendour, under his successor the Archbishop Anselm. This prelate, the better to carry his intentions into effect, constituted Ernulph and Conrad successive priors of the church; and with their aid, either wholly rebuilt the choir, or otherwise enlarged it, and considerably improved its embellishments. Conrad, who succeeded Ernulph in his office, perfected the choir which his predecessor had left unfinished, adorning it with curious pictures, and enriching it with many precious ornaments. This great undertaking was not completed until five years after the death of Archbishop Anselm, which happened in 1109, when being finished, in honour of its builder, and on account of its more than ordinary beauty, it gained the name of the *glorious choir of Conrad.*

The church continued without any thing material happening to it till about the year 1130, when it suffered some damage by fire, but was soon repaired; and on the fourth of May, that year, the bishops performed the dedication of it with great splendour and magnificence; King Henry I. the Queen, David, king of Scots, many prelates, and the chief nobility of both kingdoms being present. The former name of the church was now restored, and it was, henceforth, commonly called Christchurch. Forty-four years after this dedication, on the 5th of September, *anno 1174*, a fire happened which destroyed great part of this stately fabric, namely, the whole choir, from the angel, or central tower, to the east end of the church, together with the prior's lodging, the chapel of the Virgin Mary, the infirmary, and some other offices belonging to the monastery; the angel steeple, the lower

cross aisles, and the nave, appear to have received no material injury from the flames.

Upon this destruction of the church, the prior and convent, without any delay, determined upon the rebuilding of it in such a manner as should surpass all the former structures, as well in beauty as size and magnificence. To effect this, they collected the most skilful architects that could be found, either in France or England. Accordingly, the new building was larger in height and length, and more beautiful in every respect, than the choir of Conrad. The capitals of the pillars were now richly ornamented with carved work ;—whereas they were before plain ; and six more pillars were added than there were before. The former choir had but one *triforium*, or inner gallery, but now there were two made round it, and one on each side aisle, and three in the cross aisles ; before, there were no marble pillars, but now such columns were introduced in a gorgeous abundance. In forwarding this great work, the monks had spent eight years, when they could proceed no further, for want of money ; but a fresh supply coming in from the offerings at St. Thomas's tomb, they were encouraged to set about a more grand design, which was to pull down the eastern extremity of the church, with the small chapel of the Holy Trinity adjoining to it, and to erect upon a stately undercroft a most magnificent building, of the same height as the roof of the church. At the east end of this chapel another was afterwards erected, at the extremity of the whole building, since called Becket's crown, on purpose for an altar, and the reception of some part of his relics.

The completion of the church was so far advanced in the year 1180, that, on the 19th April, being Easter Eve, the archbishop, prior, and monks, entered the new choir with a solemn procession, singing *Te Deum* for their happy return

to it. Three days before, they had, privately, by night, carried the bodies of St. Dunstan and St. Alphege to the places prepared for them near the high altar. The body, likewise, of Queen Edive, which after the fire had been removed from the north cross aisle, where it lay under a stately gilded shrine, to the altar of the great cross, was conveyed to the altar of St. Martin, where it was placed under the coffin of Archbishop Livinge.

In the month of July following, the altar of the Holy Trinity was demolished, and the bodies of those archbishops which had been laid in that part of the church were removed to other places. Odo's body was laid under St. Dunstan's, and Wilfrid's under St. Alphege's; Lanfranc's was deposited nigh the altar of St. Martin, and Theobald's at that of the blessed Virgin, in the nave of the church, under a marble tomb; and, soon afterwards, the two archbishops, on the right and left hand of Archbishop Becket in the undercroft, were taken up, and placed under the altar of St. Mary there.

Although there is no mention of a new dedication of the church at this time, yet it appears to have been from henceforth usually called the church of St. Thomas the martyr, and to have continued to be so termed for above 350 years.

It may not be improper here to mention some interesting transactions relating to this favourite saint, from the time of his being murdered in this church, on December 29, 1170, to that of his translation to the splendid shrine prepared for his relics. His body, having been privately buried towards the east end of the undercroft, the monks tell us, that about the Easter following miracles began to be wrought by him, first at his tomb, then in the undercroft, and in every part of the fabric of the church; afterwards throughout all England; and, lastly, throughout all the world. The same of these miracles

procured him the honour of a formal canonization, from Pope Alexander III. whose bull for that purpose is dated March 13th, in the year 1172. Hereupon, crowds of zealots, led on by a phrenzy of devotion, hastened to kneel at his tomb. In 1177, Philip, Earl of Flanders, came hither for that purpose, when King Henry met, and had a conference with him at Canterbury.— In 1178, King Henry, returning from Normandy, visited the sepulchre of this new saint ; and, in July following, William, archbishop of Rheims, came from France, with a large retinue, to perform his vows to St. Thomas of Canterbury, when he was met by the king, and received with great honour. In the year 1179, Lewis, King of France, came into England, in the manner and habit of a pilgrim, and was conducted to the tomb of St. Thomas by a solemn procession ; he there offered a cup of gold, and a precious stone of great value ; and gave the convent a yearly rent for ever, of a hundred muids of wine, to be paid by himself and his successors.

From the liberal gifts of these royal and noble personages at the tomb of St. Thomas, the expenses of the rebuilding of the choir were in a great measure supplied ; the offerings, however, at the shrine of the new saint did not in any degree abate, but, on the contrary, they daily increased. On July 7th, *anno* 1220, the remains of St. Thomas were translated from his tomb to his new shrine, with the greatest solemnity and rejoicings. Pandulph, the Pope's legate, the Archbishops of Canterbury and Rheims, and many bishops and abbots, carried the coffin on their shoulders, and placed it on the new shrine, the King himself gracing these solemnities with his Royal presence.

About the year 1304, or soon afterwards, the whole choir was repaired and beautified, and three new doors made ; the pulpitum was also

then made, as were the flight of steps, and the fine skreen of stone-work, so curiously carved, and still remaining at the west end of the choir.

In the year 1379, Archbishop Sudbury took down the old nave of the church, which Lanfranc had erected, as being too mean, and greatly inferior to the choir, and which probably had by this time fallen into decay, purposing to rebuild it again at his own cost, in a manner proportionable to the beauty of the rest of the church. But in the year 1381, before he had laid one stone for the foundation of it, he fell into the hands of the mutinous rabble, headed by Wat Tyler, who cut off his head on Tower Hill. The succeeding archbishop, Courtney, in whose time the building was begun, contributed towards it one thousand marks, and the next archbishop, Arundel, in whose time it was finished, gave a like sum of one thousand marks to this work.

The prior, William Selling, who was elected in 1472, is said to have begun the rebuilding of the great tower in the middle of the church, and his successor, prior Thomas Goldstone, to have finished it. For the strengthening of this lofty tower, of most beautiful form, Prior Goldstone caused two larger and four smaller arches of stone to be fixed underneath it, from pillar to pillar, as they now remain.

Subsequent to the above period there have only been some few ornamental improvements made, not any of which demand particular notice.—The cathedral suffered severely during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. Much beautiful painted glass was then broken; the inscriptions, figures, and coats of arms engraven upon brass, were torn from the antient monuments; and the graves were ransacked. At the Restoration in 1660, the church was found in so dilapidated a state, that no less a sum than 12,000*l.* was re-

quired to put it in a decent state for the celebration of divine service.

From whatever point of approach we view this magnificent cathedral, it is calculated to impress the mind, with a religious awe and veneration; and notwithstanding the different ages in which the several parts of it have been built, and the various kinds of architecture peculiar to each, scarcely one part corresponding with that adjoining, yet there seems nothing unsightly or disagreeable in the general combination. The same observation may, with justice, be applied to the incongruous, but grand and impressive, interior of the edifice. Its general form is that of a double cross, terminating circularly at the east end, and having two massive towers at the west end; another and more elegant tower rises from the intersection of the nave and west transept.

The west front is irregular, in regard to architectural character. It consists of a centre, having a low recessed entrance, in the pointed style, with a large and elegant window above, between two towers. That to the north-west is of Norman architecture, and is generally supposed to have formed a portion of Lanfranc's building, though some parts of it have been altered. This tower was formerly surmounted by an octagonal spire, built at the cost of Archbishop Arundel; whence it was afterwards called by his name. The spire was taken down soon after the great storm in 1703, in which it was much damaged. The south-west tower is called the Chicheley steeple, from the rebuilding of it having been commenced by that prelate. The upper part is embattled, and finished by four elegant pinnacles at the angles, with smaller ones between. The west entrance, now rarely used, opens beneath a large pointed arch, and is ornamented with various shields and canopied niches. The south porch, which

now forms the principal entrance to the cathedral, is a large and handsome fabric. The roof is vaulted with stone, beautifully groined.

The south side of the cathedral is marked by a great diversity of character. From the south porch to the western transept, are seen large pointed windows, of elegant form and workmanship, with correspondent particulars of the English style of architecture. St. Michael's chapel adjoins the west transept; beyond which part of the fabric are interspersed considerable vestiges of the original work of Lanfranc, denoted by semicircular, intersecting arches; short and massive columns, and mouldings rudely executed.

The north side of the cathedral possesses a general uniformity with the south; but the view is much impeded by various adjoining buildings. The great tower which rises from the intersection of the west transept with the nave and choir, is one of the most chaste and beautiful specimens of the pointed style of architecture in this island. It rises to a considerable height above the roof; and, from its summit, commands an extensive and rich view over the whole of Canterbury, and the adjacent highly-cultivated country.

On entering the *interior* of the cathedral from the south porch, the noble simplicity of the nave, and the beauty of its vaulted roof, excite the admiration of the spectator. This division of the building is separated from the aisles by eight piers, or columns, on each side. The aisles are nearly uniform with the nave; the windows are large and elegant, and the whole range of the building presents a fine specimen of the architecture of the fifteenth century.

The area formed by the columns of the great tower is nearly 35 feet square. The four arches on which the tower rises, are very finely proportioned; and the interior part of the tower being

open to a considerable height, gives this portion of the cathedral a very grand and interesting effect.

A triple flight of steps leads from the nave to the choir ; before the entrance to which latter part of the structure, is a beautiful stone screen, and over it a superb organ, brought hither from Westminster abbey, where it had been originally erected for the commemoration of Handel. This screen is stated to have been made at the charge of the Prior de Eastry, between the years 1304 and 1331 ; and is still in an excellent state of preservation. In six niches are placed the same number of full length statues of sovereigns. Four of these statues sustain an orb ; the hand of the fifth is broken off ; the sixth holds a resemblance of a Saxon church, and was probably intended for the figure of King Ethelbert.

At the upper part of the nave are two cross aisles ; that on the north, from the circumstance of St. Thomas Becket's murder having taken place in it, is called the Martyrdom. In this wing stood an altar, by the wall where Dr. Chapman's monument now is placed, commonly called the altar of the martyrdom of St. Thomas, which is thus described by Erasmus :—“ There is here to be seen an altar, built of wood, consecrated to the Blessed Virgin, small, and remarkable on no other account, but as it is a monument of antiquity, and upbraids the luxury of these present times. At the foot of this altar, the holy martyr is said to have bade his last farewell to the Blessed Virgin, at the point of death. Upon this altar lies part of the sword by which his head was cleft, and his brain being contused, it speedily hastened his death. We religiously,” says Erasmus, “kissed this piece of the sword, as rusty as it was, out of love and veneration to the martyr.”

It may not be undesirable to remind the reader,

in this page, that Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, became an object of aversion, and almost of dread to his sovereign, Henry II., in consequence of his haughty conduct and dangerous efforts towards rendering the archiepiscopal power completely independent of royal jurisdiction. It was natural for Henry to wish the removal of so ambitious and turgid a churchman; but we are not warranted by history in believing that the monarch so far condescended from majesty and good morals, as to sanction that act of private assassination, which terminated the evil-doings of this stern prelate.

The destruction of the archbishop was perpetrated by four persons of some consideration, who appear to have been stimulated to the deed by some angry but unmeaning expressions of the king. At the first alarm of their entrance into the palace of the bishop, on the afternoon of his fatal day, Becket was hurried by the monks through the cloister into the north-west transept. Thither he was closely followed: and, as he was proceeding up the steps of that transept towards the choir, the death's-men arrested him, and, after a violent struggle, he expired, beneath the wounds which they inflicted, at the base of St. Benedict's altar.

Our superstitious ancestors highly esteemed this place, the walls of which were hung with arras; and the veneration in which the spot was held, seems to have been the reason of its being chosen for the solemnization of the espousals of King Edward I. with Margaret, daughter of the King of France, which were celebrated here September 9th, 1299, by Robert, archbishop of Canterbury, near the door at the entrance of the cloister.

The fine painted window in this transept, which was given by Edward IV. was in the time of fana-

ticism, during the wars of the seventeenth century, nearly destroyed ; sufficient of it, however, remains to show how beautiful it must have been in its perfect state.

It is said that in this window, before its destruction, was "the representation of God the Father, and of Christ, besides a large crucifix, and the Holy Ghost, in the form of a dove, and the twelve Apostles ; there were likewise seven large pictures of the Virgin Mary, in as many glorious appearances ; as of the angels lifting her up into Heaven, and the sun, moon and stars under her feet ; each having an inscription under it. To these were added many figures of saints, as St. George, &c. ; but the favourite saint of this church, Archbishop Becket, was pictured in this window in full proportion, with his cope, crocket, mitre, crozier, and other pontificals ; and at the foot of the window was a legend, showing that it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary."

In repairing this fine window, many transpositions and false matchings have been made ; and much of the glass which the window now contains has been brought from other parts of the church. It comprises a multitude of lights, or panels of glazing ; the three lower ranges of which are very large, and have seven in each row. The middle one is almost all of coloured glass, the others plain, except some escutcheons of arms.

The coloured range has, at present, in its middle panel, the arms of the church, under a canopy ; but is supposed to have once had a crucifix, or some other representation, held equally sacred, as all the figures on each side are kneeling to it. These are said to be intended for King Edward IV. and his family. The king is placed in the centre panel to the west ; in those behind him are Prince Edward, and Richard Duke of York : in that on the east side is the Queen ; in the next,

three Princesses ; and in the last two others : all, except these two, have crowns or coronets. In the ranges of small lights at the upper part of the window, each only capable of holding one small figure, are those of different saints ; their height and distance having preserved them from being broken.

Adjoining to the north side of this transept or Martyrdom, behind Archbishop Warham's tomb, without the wall of the church, was the chapel, or chantry, being a very small one, erected by him for a priest to celebrate masses for his soul ; but, at the time of the Reformation, this was pulled down. Contiguous to the martyrdom, on the east side, is the chapel, generally called the Dean's Chapel, from several of the deans of this church having been interred in it. It has a curious vaulted roof of carved stone-work ; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, whence, till the Reformation, it was called our Lady's Chapel. It appears by the work to be of the time of Henry VI. ; and, at the latter end of that reign, was called the new chapel of the Virgin Mary.

Almost the whole of the opposite, or south-wing, is now paved with the grave-stones removed from the nave of the church, when that was newly paved some years since ; on the sides are several monuments of marble. The great window at the south end of this transept has been rebuilt ; and being filled with the painted glass taken from different parts of this church and neighbourhood, makes a very handsome appearance.

The chapel of St. Michael is on the east side of this wing, built on the site of a former edifice, most probably, by the appearance of the architecture, at about the same time as these cross aisles and the nave of the church were taken down and rebuilt, but upon a smaller scale, as appears by Archbishop Langton's tomb, who lived in the reign of

Henry III. which is at the east end of it, and remains one half within the chapel, and the other without, in the church yard, the wall of the chapel being built across the middle of it.

Over the chapel is a beautiful room, in the same style, being part of Archbishop Sudbury's repairs; the roof is of ribbed arches, on the key stones of which are the faces carved of three members of this priory, with their names and degrees, in legends now partly obliterated.

The choir is about 180 feet in length and 38 feet in breadth. The roof is groined, and is supported by pointed arches, resting on high and slender columns, alternately circular and octagonal. The capitals are highly wrought, and bear a strong resemblance to those of the Corinthian order. Above the large arches, on each side, is a range of double arches, with light shafts of Purbeck marble, and over these arches are the windows. The stalls for the dean and prebendaries are at the west end, six on each side the entrance. They are of wainscot, divided by fluted pillars and pilasters, with capitals of the Corinthian order, supporting arches, canopies, and a front elegantly carved with rich foliage, and other ornaments of crowns, sceptres, mitres, &c. On them are the arms of England and France, of the archbishopric, and of the dean and chapter. This work was part of what was performed after the Restoration, at a vast expence, among the repairs of those mischiefs done by the Puritans in the time of the preceding troubles.

About the year 1706, the present throne was given by Archbishop Tenison; the whole is of wainscot, the canopy and its ornaments being raised very high on six fluted pillars of the Corinthian order. At the right hand of the throne, is the seat or pew for the archdeacon. This seat, as well as the throne, is situated, as the former ones

had been, in that part of the choir called the *presbyterium*, or chancel, which is distinguished from the lower part by two steps.

The ascent to the altar is by a flight of six steps, reaching from side to side within the altar-rails. The altar-piece was erected soon after the year 1729, from a design of Sir James Burrough. It is of the Corinthian order, very lofty, and well executed; the expence of it was defrayed by a legacy of 500l. left by Dr. Grandorge, in 1729. At the same time a handsome wainscoting was carried on from the altar-piece to the two side doors of the choir, in a taste designed to distinguish the chancel from the rest of the choir. The central part of the altar-screen, which was originally a blank space, has been judiciously opened, and is now glazed with plate glass, in a framing of copper gilt, by which means a fine view of the whole eastern extremity of the cathedral is obtained from the choir.

Behind the screen of the high altar is the chapel of the Holy Trinity, in the midst of which formerly stood the shrine of Becket. The arches of this building are quite irregular, some being semi-circular, and others pointed. The aisle, which surrounds the above chapel, opens by a large arch to a circular structure, called Becket's Crown, which terminates the eastern extremity of the cathedral.

The outside walls of the aisles on each side of the choir appear to have remained unhurt by the fire which destroyed this church in the year 1174, and to have been altered to the purpose of the new building; in the middle of them are two cross aisles, with two circular porticos on the eastern side of each. In the north portico of the north wing, was the altar of St. Martin, and in the window over it there still remains his figure on horseback, cutting off part of his cloak to cover a naked

beggar. Above these cross aisles are two towers, with pointed turrets, the one dedicated to St. Andrew, the other to St. Anselm.

The audit room is at the upper end of the north aisle, on the north side, to which the dean and chapter adjourn, after having first begun their chapter annually in the antient chapter-house of the priory, and where they hold their audits, and transact other business. Adjoining to this is an antient room, built of stone and vaulted at top, now called the Treasury, formerly the Great Armory, so called to distinguish it from the lesser armory, under the high altar; in the former all the antient charters and records of the church are kept, in large wooden lockers, made in the shape of copes. The adjoining room, upon the same plan, is now called the vestry, being used when the dean and prebendaries meet to robe and unrobe before and after divine service.

Many of the painted windows in this cathedral have been entirely destroyed, and others much defaced; yet there are still sufficient remaining to prove how beautiful and grand an appearance the whole must have made when perfect. There are still several which are very deservedly admired for the richness and brilliancy of their colours, and the variety and elegance of the Mosaic grounds and borders.

The two windows near the door of the former organ loft in the north aisle, are filled with beautiful painted glass, the remains of twelve windows which escaped the almost general destruction of the ornaments of the cathedral. The paintings appear to be in the same style with those in Becket's chapel.

The uppermost range of windows in the additional height which was given to the eastern parts of this church after the fire in 1174, are in a different style from those already mentioned; only two

figures of a large size are contained in each of these, whilst, in the others, the figures are small, and the compartments numerous. The range of these begins over the north side of the choir, and runs from the north-eastern corners of the great tower round the cross aisles and the Trinity chapel, and back again to the great tower on its south-eastern corner ; the subject of them is thought to be the genealogy of our blessed Saviour. The upper half of the first window is quite defaced ; the lower has the figure of Adam, in his husbandry work, with his name to it. Several of the rest are without figures, and some with carpet patterns of beautiful colours. They are in the whole forty-nine in number, including two large circular windows at the end of the two cross aisles. The upper range in the western part of both aisles, having been entirely demolished, have been since filled up with fragments from other places ; but it is not possible to find out what they are intended to represent : the lower range of windows in the cross aisles have only borders round them, interspersed with some few coats of arms.

The range of large windows in the Trinity chapel and in Becket's crown, were designed to represent the passion of St. Thomas, with the story of his miracles. They appear, by the remains of them, to have been finely painted. The figures are small, and so are the panels that contain them, which, with the iron work fitted to them, are contrived with a still greater variety of patterns than those hitherto mentioned ; though much of the painted glass, especially on the north side, is still remaining, yet great part has been destroyed ; and though at a little distance, the windows in Becket's tower appear entire, yet they have suffered in many places, and have been awkwardly mended.

The great window over the western entrance into the nave, was made in the latter part of the

reign of King Richard II. It is in the Gothic style, mitred at top, and very large, with many compartments in several stories, or stages, one above another, divided by stone-work, and each finished at top in form of the niches of that order.

The uppermost compartment, which is close under the point of the mitred arch, contains the arms of King Richard II. who having chosen Edward the Confessor for his patron, impaled his coat. The second range contains six small figures between the arms of his first wife, on the north, and those of his second on the south. On the third stage are ten saints; on the fourth stage, twelve saints, with a youth kneeling on the south side, and another kneeling figure on the north. Below these, in the uppermost range of large compartments, under Gothic niches, are figures representing Canute, Edward the Confessor, Harold, William the Conqueror, William Rufus, Henry I. and Stephen. They have been much damaged and patched up again.

The two next stages consist of fourteen niches, the tops of the canopies of which are all that now remain.

The dimensions of the principal parts of the cathedral are as follows:

	Feet.
Length from east to west	514
— from the west door to the choir.....	214
— of the choir to the high altar.....	150
— from thence to the eastern extremity, about	150
— of the western cross aisles, from north to south	124
— of the eastern.....	154
Breadth of the body and aisles.....	74
— of the choir	40
Height of the south-west tower.....	130

Height of the north-west tower	100
Though when the spire of lead, taken down in August, 1705, was standing on the same, it was	200

Amongst the numerous monuments in this magnificent cathedral the following appear to be chiefly entitled to notice :

In the north cross aisle, commonly called the Martyrdom, against the north wall, is the monument of Archbishop Peckham, under an arch which has been adorned with carving and gilding ; this is of stone, but the effigies of the archbishop, lying at length in his pontifical habit, is of oak wood, entirely sound, although more than five hundred years old. It is not fixed to the tomb, but lies fastened to a slab of the same wood ; a circumstance which has induced some persons to doubt whether it was really designed as a representation of the prelate over whose remains it is now placed.

Next to this, against the same wall, is the monument of Archbishop Warham, of beautiful Gothic stone work ; on which is the figure of the archbishop, lying at full length in his pontifical habit ; the brasses of the coats of arms, on the base of the tomb, have been purloined. He died in 1534. This monument has been thoroughly cleaned from the white wash which covered it, so that its original elegance of Gothic architecture is now displayed ; and for the future preservation of this, and the other monuments in the Martyrdom, the dean and chapter have inclosed the whole with an iron railing.

In the upper south aisle, adjoining to the choir, under the second south window eastward, even with the wall, is the tomb of Archbishop Walter Reynolds, who died in 1327, with his effigies in his pontifical robes, lying at full length on it, but much defaced, the inscription round it obliterated ; and under the next window is that of Archbishop

Hubert Walter, who died in 1193, of the like form, only with a dog at his feet, and in the same condition. Their robes were once adorned with the armorial bearings of their families. On the opposite or north side, next the choir, is the monument of Archbishop Cardinal Kemp, having an inscription round it in brass. He died in the year 1454. Next above this, on the south side of the high altar, is that of Archbishop Stratford, who died in 1341, having his effigies on it, lying at length in his pontifical dress, made of alabaster; but without any inscription. Above this is the monument of Archbishop Sudbury, who being beheaded by the rebels in London in the year 1381, his body was brought hither and buried in this tomb; a fragment of his epitaph round it, in brass, yet remains. To this tomb the mayor and aldermen of the city used annually to come, with much form and ceremony, in grateful commemoration of the great benefactions he had made to the city.

Opposite the last tomb mentioned, is that of Archbishop Meopham, of black marble, making part of an elegant screen of stone-work between this side aisle and St. Anselm's chapel, under the great south window of which is a raised part, said to be the tomb of Archbishop Bradwardin, who died in 1439, but without any inscription or ornament.

On the opposite side of the choir, in the north aisle, are two monuments; on the south side of it adjoining to the choir, being the westernmost of the two, is that of Archbishop Chicheley, founder of All Soul's college, who died in 1443. It was made in his life time, at his own expence, and is richly carved, gilt, and painted. There are several small figures of the apostles, of death, time, &c. round the two pillars at the end of it; upon the tomb, which is of marble, lies the effigies of

the archbishop in his pontifical dress, with his cross, as in full health ; at his head are two angels sitting, and at his feet two priests kneeling in the attitude of prayer ; underneath, the tomb is hollowed, and at the bottom of it, as an emblem of that mortality and humiliating state to which he must eventually become subject, is the archbishop's figure represented as an emaciated corpse, almost naked. On the verge of this tomb is an inscription on brass, still entire.

Higher up, on the northern side of the altar, is the monument of Archbishop Bourchier, erected by himself in his life time. It is high and stately, composed partly of Breccia, and partly of fine free-stone, the front of which is full of niches, once filled with small figures, but they have long since been removed ; the inscription round it in brass is entire. He died in the year 1486.

At the east end of this aisle we ascend the steps which lead to Trinity Chapel, the pillars of which building were so arranged as to form a circle round the eastern part of the shrine of Becket ; and this spot was devoted to the burial of persons of high rank and transcendent renown. The first monument on the north side, is that of King Henry IV. and his queen, Joan of Navarre. Their effigies in their royal robes and crowned, curiously sculptured of white marble or alabaster, lie at full length on it ; his feet against a *lion couchant*, hers against a *leopard*, (the queen on the right hand) under a canopy carved, painted and gilded, having on it three shields, one with the arms of *England* and *France*, quarterly ; another with the same, impaling *Evreux* and *Navarre*, and a third *Evreux* and *Navarre* quarterly ; all these on a ground diapered with *eagles volant*, and the word *soverayne*, as the king's device and motto : and *ermes*, *collared and chained*, with the word *Attemperance* for that of the queen. It is to be re-

gretted that this canopy, and many other parts of the monument, are now in a mutilated state. There is, likewise, a tablet at the foot of the tomb, on which is the painting of an angel, standing and supporting a large escutcheon, charged with the same achievements.

On the opposite side to the above, is the monument of Edward the black prince, the eldest son of King Edward III. who died at the archbishop's palace here, June 8th 1376, and his funeral exequies were celebrated in this church on the feast of St. Michael following. It is a noble monument, entire, and very beautiful; his figure large as life, lies at length on it, his feet against *a lion couchant*, all in gilt brass; the figure completely armed, except the head, on which is a scull-cap with a coronet round it, once set with stones, of which only the collets now remain, and from hence hang a hood and mail down to his breast and shoulders; below which is his surcoat of arms, *old France and England* quarterly; the head of the figure rests on a casque, or helmet, joined to his cap, which supports his crest (*a lion*) formed after the trophies above the monument, where are his gauntlets curiously finished and gilt; his coat, on which are the arms above-mentioned, quilted with fine cotton, and at least as rich as any of those worn now by the officers at arms on public occasions, but much disfigured by time and dust; and the scabbard of his sword, which appears by it to have been but a small one. His shield hangs upon a pillar near the head of his tomb, on which are the same arms of *old France and England* quarterly; it once had handles to it.

Round the edge of the tomb is a long inscription, on brass, of French prose and verse, the whole of which is printed in Weever, Sandford, Battely, and other writers; the former, being the only material part of it, is as follows:

Cy gist le noble Prince, Monsr. Edward aisnez filz du-tres noble Roy. Edward tiers: Prince d'Aquitaine et de Gales, Duc de Cornwaille et Count de Castre, qi morust en la feste de la Trinite gestrit le VIII. Jour de Juin l'an de grace mil trois cens Septante Sisime, L'alme de qi Dieu eit mercy. Amen.

The sides and ends of the tomb are adorned with sculpture and shields of arms, on which are alternately the armis of *old France* and *England*, quarterly *with a file of three points*; over the shield is a label, on which is the word *Houmout* in old English letters. The other shield has his own arms, viz. *three ostrich feathers*, the quill end of each in a socket, with a label crossing, on which is his motto, *Ich Dien*, and a label above the shield in like manner, with the same motto. On the canopy over the monument is painted the figure of our Saviour, now defaced, and the four Evangelists, with their symbols, in small compartments at the four corners of it.

Between the two next pillars, eastward, is the elegant cenotaph of Archbishop Courtney, who died in the year 1396, having his effigies in alabaster, dressed in his pontifical vestments, lying at full length, but without any inscription.

Under the next arch is the plain tomb of Odo-Colignie, bishop elect of Beauvais, who was poisoned in 1571, as tradition reports, to prevent his embracing the Protestant religion, for which purpose he had come to England, and put himself under the protection of Queen Elizabeth.

Opposite to this tomb, on the north side of the chapel, at the foot of King Henry IV's monument, is that of Dean Wotton, who died in 1566; he was descended of a noble family in this county, and was an eminent statesman, and an accomplished courtier; he continued in favour, and to act in a public character under four reigns, in which there

were as many changes in religion. He is represented kneeling on his tomb, his hands joined and uplifted, in the attitude of prayer, before a desk, on which is a book lying open ; it is an excellent piece of sculpture, the head especially, which is said to be taken from life, and executed at Rome during his stay there ; the countenance is very expressive ; he is in his doctor's robes, bare-headed, and with short curly hair and beard ; he appears by the figure to have been of small stature.

Near the south wall of this chapel, opposite to Archbishop Courtney's monument, is an ancient and curious sepulchral erection, which is shewn as the tomb of Archbishop Theobald.

On the north side of the small circular building, at the eastern extremity of the church, termed Becket's Crown, is the tomb of Cardinal Archbishop Pole. It is plain, but the form is not inelegant ; on it was this inscription, *Depositum cardinalis Poli* ; above it there were some beautiful paintings *in fresco*, on the wall, of which but little now remains ; they are described to have been two angels, supporting a shield of the cardinal's arms of eight coats, and between them two cherubim, holding a cardinal's hat ; over this tomb is still remaining an old painting of St. Chrysostom carrying our Saviour over a river.

Beneath the whole eastern division of the cathedral, from the high ascent of the choir to the extremity of the building, runs a spacious and most interesting crypt, or undercroft ; the western part of which is of Norman architecture, and is unquestionably of the foundation of Lanfranc ; while the eastern part is of the time of Henry II. and forms a striking contrast to the other. That part of the crypt which is under the choir and side aisles, has for many years been appropriated to the Walloons and French refugees, for their place of worship. Under the upper south

cross aisle, or wing of the choir, was the chapel or chantry of Edward the Black Prince, with an altar in it dedicated to St. Mary, founded by him in the year 1363, and endowed by license of his father. King Edward III. with the yearly revenue of forty marks, to be paid by the prior of the convent, for the support of two chaplains to pray for his soul, &c. This chantry was suppressed in the reign of Henry VIII. and is now in a dilapidated state, but still presents some traces of fine and impressive architectural labour.

Near the middle of the crypt are the remains of the very elegant chapel of the Virgin, once beautifully ornamented in the pointed style, but now fast mouldering into ruin. This chapel consisted of a body and a chancel, divided by a step in the middle; the altar at the east end is destroyed, but the niche over it for the statue of the Virgin still remains, as well as the pedestal on which it stood, adorned with small figures in relief of the annunciation and other parts of her history, not quite defaced.

The stone work, which encloses this chapel, at the sides and east end, is extremely elegant; towards the west it is left quite open. Since the dissolution of the priory, and the reformation that followed, this chapel, formerly so much celebrated, has been deserted. Erasmus, who saw it by the especial favour of Archbishop Warham, thus describes it: "There the Virgin mother has an habitation, but somewhat dark, enclosed with a double sept, or rail, of iron, for fear of thieves; for, indeed, I never saw a thing more laden with riches; lights being brought we saw a more than royal spectacle; in beauty it far surpassed that of Walsingham."

A little to the eastward from our Lady's chapel, is a spot termed Becket's tomb, which is so called from Archbishop Becket's first interment there,

by the monks. It was to this place (where an altar was erected to the honour of the tomb of the blessed Martyr St. Thomas,) that Henry II. came with bare feet to pray, in performance of his penance; and King Lewis VII. of France came also to visit St. Thomas's tomb, and make his offering to the saint.

This part of the undercroft, admired for its architecture, was built under the magnificent chapel of the Holy Trinity, which the monks had erected after the fire of the church, instead of the small one at the east end of Lanfranc's church; at the east end there is an arch, over which there is remaining the figure of a crucifix, with a person standing on each side. This opens into a circular building, of about thirty feet diameter, and is the vault under Becket's crown, the roof being arch'd with ribs meeting in the centre. The greatest part of it is now walled off, and allotted for household uses, to the first prebendal house.

The principal buildings attached to the cathedral consist of the *library*, the *chapter-house*, and the *cloisters*; the whole of which lie on the north side of that structure. The library is a handsome gallery, erected on the ancient walls of the prior's chapel. Here are preserved a good collection of books and some valuable manuscripts. The chapter-house is a spacious and elegant apartment, opening from the east side of the cloisters. This fine building was erected by Prior Chillenden, about the year 1400. The cloister form a noble quadrangle, enclosing a large area, to which they open by eight elegant arches, or windows, on each side. In the vaulting of the roof are inserted about 680 shields, which displays the arms of the nobility and gentry of Kent, who contributed towards the erection of this splendid ambulatory.

At a short distance from the cathedral Pre-

cincts, in the eastern suburbs of the city, stand the venerable remains of *St. Augustine's Abbey*, which at one period, almost equalled the cathedral itself in magnificence and celebrity. The following historical particulars are presented respecting this building. King Ethelbert, having seated St. Augustine in his palace at Canterbury, was persuaded by that pious missionary to commence, in the year 598, the building of a monastery, to the honour of St. Peter and St. Paul; after which, in 605, the king, with his queen Bertha, and their son Eadbald, St. Augustine, and the nobles of the realm, celebrated the solemnity of Christmas at Canterbury, when, with the general consent and approbation of all present, as well clergy as laity, the king delivered up this monastery, with the endowment of it, to the monks of the Benedictine order. The foundation of the abbey being thus laid, it soon advanced in consequence by the enlargement of its buildings and the augmentation of its endowments. The privileges granted to this abbey by the papal bulls were numerous and extensive: in the first of them it is called the first born, the first or chief mother of monasteries in England, and the Roman chapel in England. At the dissolution the revenues of the abbey were valued, according to Dugdale, at 1413*l.* 4*s.* 11*1/2d.* After this period all the great buildings, such as the dormitory, kitchen, halls and the like, to which may be added the church, being covered with lead, were stripped of it, and the walls either demolished, for the sake of the materials, or being left uncovered, soon fell to decay, so that the very ruins of the far greatest part of this once extensive monastery scarcely appear.

When we enter the site of the monastery, the first object is Ethelbert's tower; the beauty of which, though now much defaced, bears ample

testimony of the magnificence of the whole building. This tower was built about the year 1047, and named in honour and memory of King Ethelbert. It is a curious specimen of the decorated Norman style of architecture. There are but small remains of the ancient abbey church, independent of the above tower. These consist of a wall of one of the aisles on the southern side, and the east end of another, with the stone case, or frame, of a pointed gothic window.

Ethelbert's tower seems to have stood in the centre of the west front of the church. About sixty feet southward from it was, till within these few years, a very massive ruin, composed of flints and rubble stone of an extraordinary thickness, seemingly a part of the two sides of a hollow square tower, which was probably the campanile, or belfry. This huge fragment was taken down in 1793, having been undermined by the united efforts of near two hundred men, and with the assistance of jacks and ropes with great difficulty thrown down. The materials of it amounted, exclusive of the rubbish, to near five hundred cart loads.

The small and dilapidated chapel of St. Pancras, situated among these ruins, is an object of antiquarian curiosity, on account of the numerous Roman bricks which are worked into its walls. The ground north-westward from this chapel is very uneven, consisting, underneath the surface, entirely of the ruined foundations of buildings. Close to the wall of the east end of the ruins of the abbey church is a plentiful spring of most excellent water, with which the city, by the bounty of the family of Hales, owners of the site and precincts of the monastery, is in a great measure supplied.

In 1573, Queen Elizabeth kept her court here, in a royal progress; and enough remained of the

building to receive King Charles I. at his wedding, which was here consummated with much splendour.

So little is the veneration paid at this time to the remains of this once sacred habitation, that the principal apartments adjoining the gate-way are converted into a tavern ; the gate-way itself (a fine structure erected in the time of King Edward I.) into a brew-house ; the great court yard is turned into a bowling-green ; and the chapel and aisle of the church, on the north side, into a fives court.

At a small distance to the east of St. Augustine's abbey, stands *St. Martin's church*. This structure appears to have been raised from the materials of a more ancient building, the walls being composed of a confused mixture of flints, stone, and Roman bricks. The occurrence of these tiles, or bricks, has given rise to a very common opinion, that the existing fabric is, in its greater part, the very building which Bede mentions to have been constructed here, in the Roman times. But, from the architectural style which prevails, there is confident reason for believing that the entire edifice, in its present form, has been erected since the commencement of the 12th century. The building consists of a nave and chancel only. The font is curious, and apparently of Norman workmanship. It consists of a cylindrical stone, of near two feet six inches high, and as much in diameter ; it is but a shell, so that the bason is sufficiently large to dip a child. The outside has four series of ornaments ; the lower one is a simple scroll ; the next a kind of hieroglyphical true-lovers' knot ; the third small Saxon arches, intersecting each other ; the upper one a kind of lacing in semicircles, inverted, and also intersecting one another. All the ornaments are small, and much enriched.

The *Hospital of East-bridge*, or *King's-bridge*,

in St. Peter's Street, is traditionally said to have been founded by St. Thomas à Becket, for the purpose of receiving, lodging, and sustaining poor pilgrims, for one night only, if in health, with right of burial in Christ Church-yard for such as should happen to die within the hospital. It was under the direction of a master, and a vicar under him; and had twelve beds, and an aged woman to look after and provide necessaries for the pilgrims. The present building, though ancient, is substantial, and here twenty boys are instructed gratis, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The school-master has an apartment in the house, as have also ten poor persons, who receive an annual stipend of 6*l.* each, and ten others, who are not residents, have about 26*s.* a year from this foundation. Not far from hence is Jewry Lane, formerly inhabited by Jews, who had a school and synagogue, till they were expelled by Edward II. About thirty years ago, a fair mosaic pavement, of a carpet pattern, was discovered here, in digging a cellar, about three or four feet below the level of the street.

A house for secular priests was founded, in the year 1084, in Northgate street, by Archbishop Lanfranc, dedicated to *St. Gregory*. At the time of the Dissolution there were in this priory thirteen religious, who were endowed with the yearly revenue of 125*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

The Hospital of *St. John* is situated on the opposite side of the road to the Priory of *St. Gregory* last mentioned, with which it was founded at the same time by Archbishop Lanfranc, and endowed for the maintenance of poor, infirm, lame, or blind men and women. It was under the government of a prior, and its revenues were valued at the dissolution at 93*l.* 15*s.* The present establishment of this hospital consists of a prior, reader, eighteen in-brothers and sisters, and twenty-two

out-brothers and sisters, who have a pension of 11. 4s. per annum each ; of whom twenty resident in or near Lambeth are nominated by the archbishop, and the other two are recommended by the master, who is the same as of St. Nicholas' Hospital, in Harbledown. The revenues of this hospital, in the whole, amount to about 300l. per annum.

Maynard's Hospital, situated in Spital lane, was endowed in 1317, for three brethren and four sisters.

Cogan's Hospital, on the south side of St. Peter's Street, almost opposite to the gate of the Black Friars, was founded by Mr. John Cogan, of this city, who by his will, proved in 1657, bequeathed the mansion wherein he dwelt, in St. Peter's, Canterbury, together with his moiety of the manor of Littlebourne, and his other estates, for the support and maintenance of six poor widows of clergymen, to be nominated and approved by the mayor of Canterbury and five senior aldermen.

The *Bridewell*, or Poor Priest's Hospital, situated in Lamb-lane, was founded by Simon Langton, about the year 1240. An act of parliament having been obtained in the year 1729, for the establishment of a general workhouse, for the better relief and employment of the poor of Canterbury, this house or hospital was allotted for the purpose ; since which time it has been usually known by the name of the City Work-house.

Boys's Hospital, named by the founder *Jesus Hospital*, is situated in the suburbs of Northgate. It was founded and endowed by the will of Sir John Boys, of St. Gregory's, for eight poor men, and four poor women, at the least, besides the warden or principal of the house ; who was to "teach freely to read and write, and cast accounts," twenty boys, above twelve years old, of the parishes of Northgate, St. Paul's, St. Mildred's, St. Alphage, Westgate, or St. Dunstan's. In 1787, it

was ordered that one more brother should be added to the number, and six more boys should be taught to read and write, and cast accounts; and that three of these boys should every year be put out apprentices, with a premium of eight pounds.

Bridger's Alms-houses were built in 1778, in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Sarah Bridger, of Canterbury, for six poor women.

Harris' Alms-houses were built by Thomas Harris, hop-merchant of Canterbury, in the year 1726, for the habitations of five poor families.

The benefactions to this city, for charitable purposes, are numerous, and the revenues arising from them very considerable.

Besides the splendid foundations of Christ Church and St. Augustine's, there were the following *Religious houses* within the walls and suburbs of the city: the Grey Friars, a convent situated at a small distance southward from St. Peter's street, of which there are remaining only some walls and ruined arches. This convent was occupied by Friars of the Franciscan order, who came into England in the year 1220, nine in number, of which five staid at Canterbury, by the direction of King Henry the Third, and here fixed the first house of their order. John Diggs, an alderman, translated them to an island, then called Bynnewith, on the west side of the city, where they continued until the Dissolution. The convent, or priory, of the Black Monks, was situated on the opposite, or north side of Peter Street. The Black Friars settled in this city in the year 1217, and this convent was built for them by Stephen Langton, then archbishop. In the eastern suburb of the city, about a quarter of a mile from the ancient Riding-gate, almost adjoining to the Watling Street, stood the nunsery of St. Sepulchre, of which some ruins are still visible. It was founded by archbishop Anselm, about the year 1100, for Black Benedictine Nuns, and was under the immediate protection and patronage of

the archbishop, being built contiguous to the church dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, from whence this house assumed its name. It was in this convent that Elizabeth Barton, generally called the *Holy Maid of Kent*, performed the farce of her pretended inspiration, in the reign of Henry VIII.

In April 1760, as some workmen were digging in an orchard near St. Sepulchre's remains, for brick earth, at the depth of about four feet they found a leaden coffin much decayed, containing the scull and bones of a woman. The coffin was six feet long, the head of it fifteen inches over, twelve-deep, and the foot nine inches over. It lay upon some small tiles, which had some marks upon them, though so much defaced as to be unintelligible ; under the middle of the coffin was a stone, sixteen inches by fourteen, with a hole in the centre, four inches square, full of small coal and dust. Some time before, there was found in digging near the same place, an urn, fourteen inches deep, and twelve inches over, which was likewise full of small coal and ashes. Many more human bones have, at times, been dug up in the same orchard, which most probably was the burying place of the nunnery.

There are at present, within the walls of the city, twelve *churches*. There were formerly five more, which have been long since demolished ; and there are three churches now situate in the suburbs.

All Saint's church stands on the north side of the High Street, almost adjoining King's Bridge. It is built of rubble stone, covered with plaster, and appears to have been erected about the time of Edward III. It consists of two aisles and two chancels, having a turret at the west end of the south side, new built in 1769.

St. Alphage church is situated in the north part

of the city, on the west side of Palace-street. It is a large and handsome building, consisting of two aisles and two chancels, having a square tower steeple at the west end of the north aisle. There were formerly many coats of arms in the windows of the church, most of which have been long since destroyed.

St. Andrew's church stands in a small recess, about the middle of High-street. It was built in the room of an ancient church of the same name, which stood at a small distance in the centre of the street. The present church is a neat building of brick, erected since the year 1764. In the vestibule of the new church are placed the monuments formerly in the old edifice.

St. George's church is situated on the north side of the High-street, near the gate of the same name ; it is a spacious structure, consisting of two aisles and two chancels, and is surmounted with a well-built tower.

St. Margaret's church stands on the west side of the street of that name. It is a large building, consisting of three aisles and three chancels, having a tower steeple at the west end of the south aisle.

St. Mary Breadman's church is so named to distinguish it from others in the city, dedicated to St. Mary, which surname it had from the bread market formerly kept beside it. This church is situated on the south side of the High-street. It is a small, but ancient building, and displays some curious traces of Norman architecture.

St. Mary Bredin, usually called *Little Lady Dungeon church*, is situated at a small distance north-westward from the Dungeon, or Dane-john district, whence it takes its name. This is, also, a small structure, and evinces considerable antiquity. It is thought to have been built by William, surnamed Fitz Hamon, grandson to Vitalis, who came over with William the Conqueror.

St. Mary Magdalén's church, in Burgate, consists of two aisles and a chancel, with a square tower at the north-west corner. There are several handsome monuments in this church.

St. Mary Northgate is built partly on the city gate, called Northgate, and partly on the west side of it. It consists only of a body and chancel, being remarkably long and narrow, with a square tower, built of brick in the room of one which fell down some years ago.

St. Mildred's church is situated at the south-west extremity of the city, near the old castle and the river Stour. It is a spacious and well-built fabric, erected in place of a more ancient church, that was destroyed by fire in the year 1247. There are numerous monuments in this church, several of which are well entitled to notice.

Holy Cross Westgate church stands just within the city gate, called Westgate, on the south side of the street, almost adjoining the city wall. It is a large church, but low, consisting of three aisles and a chancel, with a tower at the west end. On the north side of the church, eastward of the porch, there are the ruins of a chantry adjoining to the walls of the church.

St. Peter's church is situated at a small distance from the north side of the street of that name; it consists of three narrow aisles and a chancel, with a tower at the west end of the south aisle. In the windows of this church there are considerable remains of painted glass, particularly in the north aisle. The three churches without the walls of the city, are respectively dedicated to St. Paul, St. Dunstan, and St. Martin. We have already noticed the last—the two former contain little that is remarkable.

The *archbishop's palace* adjoined to the west side of the priory court, and anciently composed the site of the palace of King Ethelbert. A building on

this spot, peculiarly devoted to the residence of the archbishop, was first erected by the Norman prelate, Lanfranc; but the greater part was re-edified by Archbishop Hubert Walter, about 120 years afterwards. This prelate laid the foundation of the great hall, in which so many costly celebrations were held at different times; and which, together with other principal parts of the palace, remained habitable until the troubled reign of Charles I.

Among other remarkable circumstances which took place in this magnificent hall, it is recorded, that in September, 1299, the nuptial feast of Edward I. and Margaret, the King of France's sister, was sumptuously kept in this apartment for four days together, most of the nobility both of England and France being present. During the time of Archbishop Warham, in the year 1520, there was celebrated, on one of the nights of Whitsun-week, a splendid ball, in the great hall of this palace, at which the newly-elected Emperor Charles V. danced with the Queen of England; and Henry the VIII. with the Queen of Arragon, the Emperor's mother. This being finished, "a royal feast commenced, the tables were covered in the hall, and the banqueting dishes served in; before which rode the Duke of Buckingham, as sewer, upon a white palfrey, and in the midst of the hall was a partition of boards, at which the Duke alighted and kneeled on his knee, and that done, again mounted his horse, and proceeded until he was almost half-way to the table; he there again alighted and kneeled as before; he then rode to the table, where he delivered his palfrey, and performed his office, kneeling at the table where the Emperor was, while the king with his retinue remained at the other end of the hall."

There is so little remaining of the palace, that it is difficult to conjecture what it might have been. The principal parts now left are comprised in two

buildings, converted into tenements, opposite the western side of the cloisters; both of which have the appearance of considerable antiquity. One of them has a regular and handsome front. The other house adjoining opposite the western door of the cloisters, is a high building of stone rubble and flint mixed, which appears of itself to be very ancient. From this part of the palace is a high wall embattled, reaching to the north-west tower of the church.

The Castle at Canterbury was probably one of those many castles, or fortresses, built by William the Conqueror, in the early part of his reign. It had a bayle, or yard, adjoining to it, of upwards of four acres, surrounded by a wall and ditch. The passage from the city to it was anciently by a bridge, and beyond that a gate built at the entrance of the castle-yard; and on the opposite side, towards the country, was the ancient gate of the city, called Worthgate, which was a Roman work, removed a few years ago.

The present remains are those of *the Keep*, and evince a similar degree of ingenuity as the Keep at Rochester. Its form is nearly square, and the interior was divided into three parts by two strong walls.

It is easy to perceive that the present entrances of this structure have been forced, and could never have been there originally; and that there was indeed once a grand entrance, similar to that at Rochester.

This Keep is eighty-eight feet in length, and eighty feet in breadth; and the two fronts, which are of the greatest extent, have each four buttresses; whereas the others have only three; and the walls are in general about eleven feet thick. But, as this tower is so much larger than that at Rochester, there are two partition walls instead of one; and in these are, in like manner as at Ro-

chester, the remains of arches of communication.

In this castle is a well, within the substance of the wall, and descending from the very top of the castle ; and in the pipe of this well, as it passes down by the several apartments, are open arches for the convenience of drawing water upon every floor.

There is, also, a gallery in the wall ; of which a part is laid open, and is visible ; but the stair-cases are so much ruined that they cannot be ascended here to examine every thing with the same accuracy as at Rochester. Nor can it be precisely determined whether there were more than two stair-cases ; though, from the appearance of the walls, it may be supposed that there were, and that only one went down to the ground floor.

In all other respects, the mode of fortification seems to have been designed on the same principles ; for there were only loop holes, and not one window under any of the arches in the walls on the first floor ; and only a very few loop holes on the ground floor. And the state apartments may clearly be seen to have been in the third story ; where alone are found large and magnificent windows, as in Rochester Castle.

It is very evident that the present entrances on the East side are modern breaches, made through the places where probably were two arches in the wall, leading to small loop holes.

But on the North there appears, at a considerable height, a large old arch, like a doorway or portal, now bricked up ; and this, on examination, will be found to be, unquestionably, the original grand entrance ; for under it is a very considerable projection of solid stone work, which appears to have been the foundation of some stair-case, or strong adjoining building ; and there are, also,

on the wall of the castle, marks of the upper part of the stairs descending from this portal.

These marks, however, of the remains of steps ascending to the portal, are not the only indications of it having been the original entrance ; for the whole plan and formation of the structure within proves it. At the back of the arch, thus bricked up, is a very large arched doorway of stone, within the castle, of very curious workmanship ; and directly under it is a steep stair-case leading down to a dungeon ; the situation of which kind of prisons appears usually to have been under the entrances of most castles ; and was so at Dover particularly, as well as at Rochester.

It is supposed by some persons, that this arch was broken through for the use of one of the houses, which were formerly built against the side of the castle ; but the largeness of the arch, the regular stone work round it, the symmetry with which it is finished, and the rich stone arched doorway within the castle, directly against this arch, show their mistake in this matter. And that it was in reality much more ancient than those houses, may also be concluded from the very circumstance of its being bricked up so carefully ; for although it seems highly probable, for many reasons, that it might be stopped up at the time when the houses were built, yet it is in the highest degree improbable that they should have taken the trouble of doing so when the houses were pulled down, and when so many other cavities and breaches in the castle were left open, without any such care being taken.

It must therefore be concluded, that here, and here only, was the original entrance, approached by means of a flight of steps, and a draw-bridge, as at Rochester ; and that the fragment of the foundation of those steps, and of the outward entrance, now remaining at the corner, was found too strong

to be destroyed, when the adjoining houses were built.

Within the castle-yard, on the eastern side of the road, is the Sessions House for the eastern part of the county of Kent, built in the year 1730.

Distant about one furlong from the castle, on the south-east, is the *Dungeon Hill*.

The *Dungeon*, or *Danejohn-field*, for it is known at present by both these names, lies near the site of the old Riding-gate, adjoining, but within, the walls of the city. The name is variously written in ancient deeds, *Dangon*, *Daungeon*, and *Dungen*.

At the south-east corner of this field, close to the city wall, there is thrown up a vast artificial mount, or hill, now to all appearance circular, which had formerly a deep ditch round such parts as do not touch the wall. It is much higher than the wall ever was, when entire; and from the top there is a clear view over the whole city, as well as a great extent of the adjacent country. The field itself, before late alterations, consisted of very uneven ground. On the outward or opposite side of the wall to the above mount, (the city ditch and a high road only separating the two,) is another artificial mount, of a much smaller size, and not half so high.

This place was esteemed of so much consequence that it gave name to the adjoining *manor of the Dungeon*.

The original of its name is thought to have arisen from its having been the Danes' work, and to have been from thence corruptly called *Dangeon* and *Daungeon*, for *Danien*, or *Danes-hill*. But the mount is probably of an origin much more remote. Whether this artificial elevation were formed by the ancient Britons, or by any other people who attained domination over the island, it is easy, observes Mr. Hasted, "to perceive that the works, both within and without the present wall of the city, were

not counter-works one against the other, but were once all one entire plot, containing about three acres of ground, the outwork of a triangular form, with a mount or hill intrenched round within it; and that, when first made and cast up, it lay wholly without the city wall, and that part of the mount which now forms the larger one, and most part of the outwork likewise, towards the north of it, for the greater security of the city, has been walled in, since that side of the trench was formed, which encompasses the smaller mount now lying without and under the wall (meeting with the rest of the city ditch,) after both sides of the outwork were cut through to make way for it, at the time of the city being walled and in-ditched."

In the year 1790, Mr. Alderman James Simmons, to whom this city is indebted for many of its late improvements, converted this place into a city mall. The sides of the hill were then cut into serpentine walks, so as to admit an easy ascent to its summit; and were connected with a terrace, formed upon the high rampart within the wall, and extending to the length of upwards of 600 yards. Additional walks were also made in the adjoining field; and a double row of limes planted on the sides of the principal walk. The public-spirited conduct of the worthy alderman is commemorated by a pillar placed on the summit of the mount; and although the antiquary may regret these recent alterations, the inhabitants of Canterbury are certainly much indebted to the good intention of a fellow-citizen who provided for them so agreeable a promenade.

The *Guild*, or *Court Hall*, as it is usually called, is situated in High Street, and is a handsome and commodious building. At the upper end, where the court of justice is kept, there are several portraits, most of them whole lengths.

The *Royal Cavalry Barracks* were built of brick

in the year 1794, at the expense of about £40,000, including the purchase of sixteen acres of ground. Near the above, additional barracks for 2,000 infantry were erected in 1798, and were afterwards constituted a permanent station for detachments of the royal horse and foot artillery.

For the amusement of the inhabitants and neighbouring gentry, a theatre was erected some years ago, and there is also a public assembly-room, situated in the High Street.

The *Kent and Canterbury Hospital* is a respectable brick edifice, erected on part of the precincts of the ancient monastery of St. Augustine, at an expense of upwards of £4,000. The first stone was laid on June 9, 1791, and the building was opened for the reception of patients, on the 26th of April, 1798. Within the same precincts is a gaol, and house of correction for the eastern part of the county of Kent; contiguous to which is a Sessions House, for the same district. These buildings were completed in the year 1808. It is pleasing to observe, that the system of *gratuitous education* meets with due encouragement in this ancient city. A national school has been formed, on a comprehensive plan, and promises to be of essential benefit to the manners of the lower orders.

Chalybeate waters, although long known to have existed here, experienced almost universal neglect until the last few years. These waters are situated near the west gate; and convenient accommodations are now provided for such persons as resort to their use.

According to the returns under the Population Act in 1811, the city of Canterbury then contained 2199 houses, and 10,200 inhabitants.

At *Harbledown*, a small village about one mile from Canterbury, on our road, is an hospital, dedicated to St. Nicholas, founded and endowed by Archbishop Lanfranc, about the year 1084, for

poor lepers. This hospital formerly possessed the fanciful relic, called St. Thomas Becket's slipper, mentioned by Erasmus, as the upper leather of an old shoe, adorned with crystals set in copper. The numerous pilgrims to the shrine of St. Thomas used to stop here, and reverence to this bauble was a preparation for the more solemn approach to his tomb. At the dissolution the revenues of the hospital amounted to 112*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* They have been since increased to about 250*l.* annually. It has been continued for the relief of poor persons, and the number of inmates at present amounts to twenty-six. They are considered as freeholders, and enjoy distinct privileges as such. The entire establishment is for a master, fifteen in-brothers, and the like number of sisters; one of the former being called the prior, and one of the latter the prioress: the same number of out-brothers and sisters, and a reader, who is a clerk in orders.

The chapel, or church, of the hospital, appears to be the original Norman fabric, containing a curious intermixture of circular and pointed arches; it consists of a nave and chancel, with aisles opening to the nave, and a square tower at the southwest angle. The south aisle is separated from the nave by two semicircular and one pointed arch. The north aisle is divided from the nave by two pointed arches, and in its window has a good painting of St. John the Baptist, with a banner displaying the Agnes Dei. The font appears to be very ancient: it is of an octagonal form, ornamented with sculpture.

Harbledown church is a small, but ancient structure, dedicated to St. Michael.

On *Shottington Hill*, in the parish of Selling, about three miles to the left of our road, there are traces of an ancient camp, of a triangular form, with the angles rounded. In the centre of the area, there is a windmill, and its whole extent in-

eludes nearly two acres of ground. It had two entrances, one on the south side and a second to the north-east. About half a mile northward from this eminence is a very large tumulus, now planted with beech-trees.

The parish church of *Badlesmere* is a small and very plain Saxon, or Norman, structure, of one pace. In the porch are the fronts of two ancient wooden seats, carved in high relief. One represents a shield, upon which are the star, ribbon, and motto of the Order of the Garter; on the other are some sentences relative to the Holy Trinity, in four circles united by bands; so that the words *Pater, Filius, Spī sēs*, and *Deus*, though only once repeated in the circles, form a part of every sentence.

At some distance to the left of our road, in the parish of *Sheldwich*, is *Lee's Court*, the large and magnificent seat of Lord Sondes. In the church of *Throwley*, which adjoins Sheldwich, there are many ancient monuments of the Sondes, who became possessed of that manor in the reign of Henry VI. A priory of Benedictines, subordinate to the abbey of St. Bertin, at St. Omier's, in Flanders, was founded in this parish in the reign of King Stephen, and continued till the suppression of alien priories in the reign of Henry V. Some remains of foundations and flint walls, at a small distance from the parsonage, still point out the site of the conventional buildings.

The village of *Boughton Street* extends for a considerable distance along the sides of the high London road. The church contains a great number of sepulchral monuments; against the east wall in the north chancel, is a brick tomb, on which is a curious brass, representing the deceased in jointed armour, with hinges, a very long sword, and a ruff round his neck, but no helmet. Over him are the arms of the family of Hawkins, and below him is this inscription, in black letter:—

“ I nowe that lye within this marble stone,
 Was called Thomas Hawkins by my name,
 My terme of life an hundred yeares and one ;
 King Henry the eigt I served, whych won me fame,
 Who was to me a gratiouſe prince alwayes,
 And made me well to ſpend myne aged dayes.
 My ſtature high, my body bigge and ſtrong,
 Excelling all that lived in myne age :
 But nature ſpent, death would not tarry longe
 To fetch the pledge which life had layed to gage.
 My fatal daye if thou deſyre to knowe,
 Behold the figures written here belowe.

15 Martii, 1587.”

About ſix miles from Canterbury, we begin to ascend the famous *Boughton Hill*, from the brow of which the prospects are eminently beautiful. This tract of land, extending four miles towards Canterbury, was in ancient times included in a forest called *Blean*, in which were boars and other animals of chace. The abruptness of this Hill has long been found an inconvenience to travellers, and a new road is now forming, but the work goes on ſlowly.

The parish church of *Graveney*, a village about three miles to the right of our road, contains ſome very ancient memorials for the reſpective lords of the manor; ſeveral of the inscriptions are ſingularly curious, from containing the words; “ *post conquestum Angliæ*,” which ſeem to relate, from the inscriptions themſelves, to ſome event of the year 1421. On the verge of a very large ſlab, in the north chancel, in memory of John Martyn and Anne, his wife, is the following inscription :

† Hic jacet Johnes Martyn, quondam unus Justicia-
 rior. Dni Regio de Coi Banco. Qui obiit vicesi-
 mo quarto die mensis Octobris, anno dni. millimo.
 CCCCXXXVI et anno Regni Henrici Sexti post

conquestu Angli equinto decimo. Ac. eciam Annua
uxor ejus qe' obiit die mensis
anno dmi. millesimo CCCC. —— quor, &c.

On another slab, lying loose in the north aisle, are the words :

“ Drate pro anima Thome Borgeys Armigi qui obiit
Vicesima Seconde die Mensis Novembr' MCCCC.
LII et Anno Regni Regis Henrici Sexti post con-
questu Anglie tricesimo poimo ejus.”

On a third slab are half-length figures, in brass, under a Gothic skreen, of Thomas de Feversham, and Joan his wife; the former of whom is represented in a cowl, with a forked beard of the time of Richard the Second. On the tomb of their son, Richard de Feversham, who died in 1381, is a brass of a knight, in complete plate armour, with a shirt and gorget of mail, a long sword, and his feet on a lion; at his side it appears that there was formerly another figure. The east window of this chancel contains painted glass, and is nearly perfect. It is disposed into three lights, on a ground of network, each square being ornamented with a vine leaf. The centre light represents the crucifixion, and the side lights the Virgin Mary and St. John: below the virgin is St. Michael, combating the dragon, and under the crucifixion are the arms of Botiller. In the east window of the present chancel is a well-executed portrait of Henry VI. and in one of the upper lights, the figure of St. John the Evangelist.

About a furlong from Faversham is the village of *Preston*; the church contains several ancient monuments, particularly a fine alabaster tomb, erected in the year 1629, by the first, or great, Earl of Cork, in memory of his parents, Roger Boyle, Esq. and Joan his wife.

The town of Faversham is situated on a navigable arm of the Swale, and principally consists of four long, and well-paved streets, forming a somewhat irregular cross, in the centre of which stands the Guildhall and market place. "Faversham," says Leland in his Itinerary, " is excluded yn one paroch, but that ys very large. Ther cummeth a creke to the town that bareth vessels of xx tunnes ; and a myle fro thens north-est, is a great key cawled Thorn, to discharge bygge vessels. The creke is fedde with bakke water, that cummeth fro Ospring." In the survey of maritime places in Kent, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, this town is stated to have 380 inhabited houses ; eighteen ships, or vessels, from five to forty-five tons burthen, and of persons occupied in merchandise and fishing, fifty.

The quay mentioned by Leland, called the Thorn, has been out of use for many years ; but in room of it three new quays, or wharfs, have been made close to the town, where all the shipping belonging to the port, take in and discharge their cargoes. The navigation of the creek has also, since Leland's time, been greatly improved ; and vessels of 100 tons burthen can now come up to the town at common tides ; whilst, at spring tides, the channel is deep enough for ships drawing eight feet water. The management, and preservation of the navigation, are vested in the corporation, the expences being paid out of certain port dues. Upwards of 40,000 quarters of corn are shipped here annually for the London markets ; considerable quantities of hops, fruit, wool, oysters, &c. are also sent from this port, to which upwards of thirty coasting vessels belong (besides fishing smacks), of from forty to 150 tons burthen each : the imports are principally coals, and fir-timber, iron, tar, &c. from Sweden and Norway. A branch both of the excise and of the customs is established

in this town ; the former under the direction of a collector, surveyor, and other officers ; the latter, under a supervisor and assistants.

The town of Faversham lays claim to considerable antiquity. It seems probable that the Saxon kings had a palace here, and that a market and other privileges had been granted to the inhabitants long previous to the Norman conquest. About the year 930, King Athelstan and his great council of parliament, archbishops, bishops, &c. met here to enact laws, and to constitute methods for the future observance of them ; which shews the town then to have been a place of much traffic and resort. King Stephen, his queen and family, were so well pleased with this town, that they built here an abbey, which was endowed with considerable estates, and protected by many privileges. The buildings of this abbey were magnificent and extensive, but most of them have been long destroyed. The two gateways of entrance remained till within the last fifty years, when, having become ruinous, they were taken down ; and some traces of outer walls are now the only vestiges of this once-splendid structure. At the Dissolution, the clear yearly revenues of the monastery amounted to 286l. 12s: 6½d. Although the greatest part of these estates was soon after disposed of to different persons, yet the manor, and the most considerable part of the site, and its demesnes, continued in the crown till the reign of Charles I. who, in his fifth year, granted them to Sir Dudley Diggs, of Chilham Castle, master of the rolls, by whose will they came to his son John Diggs, Esq. who conveyed them to Sir George Sondes, afterwards created Earl of Faversham ; upon whose death they descended to his daughter Catharine, married to Lewis, Lord Rockingham, afterwards Earl of Rockingham ; whose eldest son, George Lord Sondes, dying in his father's life time, they

came, upon the death of his grandfather, to the Right Honourable Lewis, Earl of Rockingham, who dying without issue, in 1745, was succeeded by his brother Thomas, Earl of Rockingham, upon whose decease, which happened soon after, the Right Honourable Lord Sondes became the possessor of them.

Faversham has been favoured by various kings of England, in not less than 17 charters, confirming ancient privileges or granting new ones ; these were King Henry III. Edward I. Henry V. Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VIII. Edward VI. and James II. The charter under which it is now governed was granted by Henry VIII. The local jurisdiction is vested in 12 jurats, one of whom is Mayor ; 24 commoners ; a steward ; a town-clerk, and other officers.

The *Church* at Faversham is dedicated to St. Mary of Charity, or, as others record it, to the Assumption of our Lady of Faversham. When it was originally founded is unknown, but it was certainly prior to the Norman times ; and it was given, by William the Conqueror, to the Abbey of St. Augustine at Canterbury, together with all the tythes of the manor, excepting the tenths of honey, and rent paid in coin. The present Church is a spacious and handsome fabric, built of flint, in the form of a cross, and coigned with stone. It consists principally of a nave, with aisles, chancel, and transept, with a light tower at the west end, ornamented with pinnacles, and terminated by an octagonal spire, seventy-three feet high. The outer walls are sustained by strong buttresses, and appear of the age of Edward the Second, or Third ; but the interior parts of the west were rebuilt in the year 1755, from the designs, and under the direction of the late George Dance, Esq. at the expense of about 2,500l. partly raised on the inhabitants by assessments, and partly subscribed by the

Corporation : the tower and spire have been erected since. The length of the Church is 160 feet, and its breadth, sixty-five ; the length of the transept is 124 feet. In the former Church were two Chapels, respectively dedicated to St. Thomas and to the Holy Trinity ; besides various altars and obits. At the west end of the south aisle, to which it formerly opened by semicircular arches, is a large room, now used as a school ; and beneath this is a *Crypt*, or Chapel, divided in the centre by three round pillars, sustaining pointed arches. Adjoining to the north side of the tower is a square apartment, fitted up with strong timbers, and otherwise secured ; this is supposed to have been the treasury, where the altar vessels, vestments, &c. were deposited.

The sepulchral memorials in this Church are very numerous, yet not many of them are particularly interesting.

On the north side of the Church-yard is A *Free Grammar School*, founded in the reign of Elizabeth. It will, however, be observed that the first foundation of a school was laid by Dr. Cole, a Kentishman, and warden of All Soul's College, Oxford ; who, by indenture dated the 10th of December, in the 18th year of Henry VIII. gave to the abbot and convent of Faversham divers lands in the neighbourhood, for a school, wherein the novices of the abbey were to be instructed in grammar ; but, the Dissolution happening soon after, the lands became vested in the crown, where they continued till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the charter was granted. By this charter the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of Faversham, and their successors, were appointed governors of the revenues of the school, and it was directed that they should have a common seal to use in all matters relating to the same. The master is appointed by the warden, or sub-warden, and six senior fel-

lows, of All Soul's College, Oxford.—Here are, also, two Charity-schools for educating and clothing poor boys and girls, which are chiefly supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants.

The Market-house was built in the year 1594. This building, which is supported by pillars, is forty-four feet long, and near twenty broad, and is paved underneath. The market is well supplied with fish, butcher's meat, poultry, eggs and butter. The market days are Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The only manufactory carried on in this town is the making of gunpowder, the works for which are very extensive. The quantity of powder made annually is computed to amount to between twelve and thirteen thousand barrels. These works were private property till about the year 1760, when they were purchased by government, and are under the superintendance of a branch of the ordnance established here, the principal officers of which are a store-keeper, a clerk of the cheque, and a master fire-worker, who have all respectable houses. In 1767 a stove with twenty-five barrels of gunpowder blew up, which did considerable damage to the town; but the most dreadful explosion that has happened, took place on April 17, 1781, when the corning mill and dusting-house belonging to the royal works, were torn to atoms by the blowing up of about 7000lb weight of powder, by which the workmen lost their lives. The noise was heard at twenty miles distance; all the surrounding buildings, both in Faversham and the adjoining village of Davington, were wholly or in part unroofed, the ceilings and chimnies thrown down, the window-frames forced out, the glass broken, and in many houses the furniture destroyed.

A sum of money was granted by parliament, for relief of the sufferers; and, under the provi-

sion of an act passed for the greater safety of the powder works, the stoves were removed into the marsh, at a considerable distance below the town.

The *Oyster Fishery* of Faversham is of great consequence, and forms the principal source of its trade. The dredgers, or oyster-fishers, are under the jurisdiction and protection of the lord of the manor, who appoints a steward, which officer holds two admiralty courts annually, where all matters relating to the good government of the society are transacted. No person is admitted as a freedredger, unless he has served an apprenticeship of seven years to a freeman, and is a married man. In times of peace great quantities of Faversham oysters are exported to Holland.

According to the returns made under the population act in the year 1811, Faversham then contained 682 houses, and 3,872 inhabitants.

About two furlongs north-west from Faversham, on the right of our road, is *Davington*, a small village, near which was formerly a nunnery of the Benedictine order, founded by Fulk de Newnham, in the year 1153, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The original number of the nuns was twenty-six; but from the scantiness of their revenue they were reduced to thirteen in the reign of Edward the Third; and in the seventeenth year of the same king they stated, that "from their great poverty, they were unable to supply the king's public aids without depriving themselves of their necessary subsistence." From this representation, and from their extreme poverty, they acquired the name of the *poor nuns of Davington*.

In the reign of Henry VIII. the priory became quite deserted, so that it escheated to the crown, and was afterwards granted to Sir Thomas Cheney. The Church still remains, with the *sisters' house*, which adjoins it on the south, and is inhabited by a farmer. The church is a small low building,

consisting of a nave and two aisles, separated by semicircular arches, rising from quadrangular piers; two other arches which cross the aisles at the west end are obtusely pointed. The west entrance has a recessed semicircular arch, richly ornamented with foliage, &c. and springing from three columns on each side.

On Davington Hill the Romans appear to have had a burial place, from the numerous urns, coins, and other antiquities found here, when the foundations of some offices belonging to the Royal Powder Mills, were laid about fifty years ago.

At *Ospringe*, or *Ospringe Street*, a small village, about one mile from Faversham, there are, on the north side of the street, some traces of a *Maison Dieu*, situated close to the small stream that runs through the village. This hospital was formerly in great repute, and was founded by King Henry III. about the year 1235. It consisted of a master and three regular brethren of the order of the Holy Cross, and two secular clerks, who were to pray for the soul of the founder, and the souls of his royal predecessors and successors, and also to be hospitable and "give entertainment to poor and needy passengers and pilgrims," and "especially to relieve poor lepers," for whose separate use, and to prevent infection, a distinct building was erected opposite the hospital. In the reign of Edward IV. the master and one of the brethren dying suddenly, the remaining inmates, surmising that their deaths were occasioned by the plague, forsook the house, and it escheated to the crown. The remaining buildings of the hospital have long been converted into dwelling houses.

On *Judde Hill*, in this parish, there was a Roman camp or station, supposed to be the *Durolevum* of Antoninus. The following remarks upon this subject are presented by Mr. Hasted, in his History of Kent. "Most of the copies of Antoninus make

the distance from the last station *Durobrovis*, which is allowed by all to be Rochester, to the station of *Durolevum*, to be thirteen or sixteen miles, though the Peutingerian tables make it only seven. If the number sixteen is right, no place bids so fair for it as Judde Hill. The Romans had undoubtedly some strong military post on this hill, on the summit of which are the remains of a very deep and broad ditch ; the south and east sides are still entire, as is a small part of the north side at the eastern corners of it ; the remaining part of the north side was filled up not many years since. The west side has nothing left of it ; close within the southern part of it is a high mount of earth, thrown up to a considerable height above the ground round it. The site of *Judde House*, and the gardens, are contained within it. The form of it seems to have been a square, with the corners rounded, and to have contained between three and four acres of ground within its area ; the common people call it King Stephen's Castle, but it is certainly of a much older date. At a small distance from it, on the opposite or north side of the high road, there are several breast works cast up across the field facing the west. At the bottom of the hill, in the next field to this, are the ruins of *Stone Chapel*, in which numbers of Roman bricks are interspersed among the flints, and in the midst of the south wall of it there is a separate piece of Roman building, about a rod in length, and nearly three feet high, composed of two rows of Roman tiles, of about fourteen inches square each, and on them are laid small stones hewed, but of no regular size, or shape, for about a foot high ; and then tiles again, and so on alternately. When the new road from the summit of Judde Hill westward, was dug down, quantities of fragments of Roman culinary ware, and a coin of Vespasian were found, intermixed with many par-

cells of oyster shells ; and in the gardens of *Judde House*, at different times coins of *Adrian*, *M. Aurelius*, *Arcadius*, and others, have been discovered."

Judde House was built about the year 1652, by *Daniel Judde*, a committee-man, and one of the sequestrators. This handsome mansion is now occupied by *Sir Samuel Auchmuthy*, who commanded the British forces at the storming of *Monte Video*.

In the parish church of *Rodmersham*, a small village about two miles to the left of our road, there are two very ancient arches in the south wall, probably designed for *Sedilia*. In the principal chancel there is an ancient wooden seat, with a panelled front, divided into three equal portions by elbows. The back is a skreen of open Gothic work, with an overhanging canopy, having a frieze of foliage. In the west window of the north aisle is a small mutilated figure of *Edward the Confessor*.

Tenham or *Teynham*, five miles from *Faversham*, was, according to *Lambarde*, so named from its having originally but ten houses. The church is a large and handsome building, in form of a cross, with an embattled tower at the west end. There are some remains of painted glass in the windows, and some curious monumental brasses on the pavement. It was at *Tenham*, that *Richard Harrys*, fruiterer to King *Henry VIII.* planted 105 acres of orchard and cherry ground ; from which plantation it is believed that all the cherry gardens, and apple orchards, of *Kent* took their rise.

In the parish of *Tong*, about a quarter of a mile to the north of the high road, is the site of *Tong Castle*, reported by an ancient but futile tradition, to have been built by *Hengist*, on receiving a grant from *Vortigern* of as much land as he could encompass with an ox hide, and which he afterwards cut into *thwangs*, or *thongs*, and with

them surrounded the spot whereon he erected his castle, from whence it was called *Thwang Castle*. The present remains consist of a high mount, containing about half an acre of ground, thrown up out of a broad and deep moat, which surrounds it, the north-west part of which is nearly dry; the springs which formerly supplied the whole now turn a corn-mill, at a small distance below. Several urns, a brass helmet, a sword, &c. have at different times been dug up within the area of the castle.

The large tract of marshes, which extends through this and other parishes, have been regarded as rendering the air so unhealthy, as to give rise to the following well-known proverb :

He that will not live long,
Let him dwell at Murston, Tenham or Tong.

The churches of the parishes of Tong, Murston, and Bapchild, are of great antiquity, and exhibit some interesting specimens of Saxon or Norman architecture.

SITTINGBOURNE,

Seven miles from Faversham, consists principally of one long and wide street, which contains several good inns for the accommodation of travellers. "The inhabitants," says Hasted, "boast much of John Northwood, Esq. of Northwood, having entertained King Henry V. in his triumphant return from France, in the year 1420, at the Red-Lion Inn in this town; and though the entertainment was plentiful, and befitting his royal guest, yet such was the difference of times, that the whole expense of it amounted to no more than 9s. 9d. wine being then sold at twopence per pint, and other articles in proportion."

The church is large and handsome, and had in it several ancient monuments; among which was that of Sir Richard Lovelace, Marshal of Calais,

in the reign of Henry VIII. richly inlaid with brass ; but this, with many others, was injured by a fire that burnt the inside and roof of the church in 1762. Lewis Theobald, a laborious editor of Shakspeare, was a native of Sittingbourne. His father, Peter Theobald, was an attorney of the place.

The parish church of *Tunstall*, a small village near Sittingbourne, on the left, consists of three aisles and a chancel, to which has been added a small chapel on the north side of it. It has a tower-steeple at the west end. In the windows are several mutilated coats of arms in painted glass, and there are several old monuments. In January 1738, were found on the estate of Sir John Hales, in the neighbourhood of Tunstall, several hundred broad pieces of gold, which were thought to have been concealed in the Civil Wars by an ancestor of Sir John. They were found by a poor boy, who was rambling in a coppice, and not knowing their value, was playing with some of them at a farmer's, who got possession of them ; but not being able to keep the secret, he refunded 624 of the broad pieces for the use of the crown, though Sir John Hales laid claim to the whole.

About a mile westward from Sittingbourne on the right of our road is *Milton*, or more properly Middleton; which seems to have derived its name from the Saxon *Midletun*, a word perhaps denoting its situation in the middle of the county. The town was anciently called the King's town of Milton, being part of the ancient possessions of the crown. It is principally situated on the acclivity of a hill, about half a mile from the high road, sloping down to a small creek which falls into the Swale, about two miles to the north-west. The streets are narrow and badly paved : the inhabitants are chiefly sea-faring persons, fishermen, and oyster-dredgers.

Milton was much frequented by the Danes in their piratical incursions into this county, particularly in the year 893. About that period, with one of their fleets, they sailed up to Appledore, and with another, consisting of about 80 ships, under the command of Hastings, their captain, they entered the mouth of the river Thames, and landing in the parish of Milton, built themselves a castle or fortress here. It was erected at a place called Kemsley Down, in the marshes, about midway between the town and the mouth of the creek : the site of which is still visible, and being overgrown with wood and bushes, has obtained the name of *Castlerough*. It is of a square form, surrounded by a high bank thrown up, and a broad ditch. There is a raised causeway, very plainly to be seen, leading from it towards the sea-shore.

Milton was destroyed by Earl Goodwin in 1052. The town has of late years considerably increased, as well in the number of its houses and inhabitants, as in its wealth and trade.

According to the returns under the population act in 1811, there were 325 houses, and 1746 inhabitants.

The municipal government of the town is vested in a port-reeve, who is chosen annually on St. James's day, by the inhabitants of the parish paying church and poor's rates.

There are but few public buildings in this town entitled to notice. The church is a large and handsome structure, consisting of two aisles and two chancels, with a heavy embattled tower at the west end, which, together with the south chancel, is composed of squared flints, laid in even rows. There are several ancient memorials in this church.

Here is a charity school, endowed with the annual sum of nine pounds; the master is appointed by the minister and churchwardens.

The weekly market is held on Saturday, and

there is a fair on the twenty-fourth of July, and the two following days.

The trade of Milton consists chiefly in the traffic carried on at the four wharfs where the corn and commodities of the surrounding country are shipped for London, and goods of every sort brought back in return; and in the oyster fishery. The right of this fishery in the manor and hundred of Milton, appears to have been granted in the reign of King John to the abbey at Faversham. The fishery is at present held on lease by a company of free-dredgers, who are governed by their own particular bye-laws, made by ancient custom at the court-baron of the manor. The oysters of this fishery are in great request, under the name of *Native Miltons*; their flavour is particularly rich.

In the western part of this parish "are several hundred acres of coppice wood, which adjoin to a much larger part of the like sort, extending southward for the space of five miles. These woods, especially those within and near this parish, are noted for the great plenty of *Chesnut Stubs*, interspersed promiscuously throughout them, and which from the quick and strait growth of this kind of wood is very valuable. These are so numerous as to occasion the woods to be usually called chesnut woods, and in a presentment made of the customs of Milton in 1575, it is mentioned that the occupiers of the three mills, holden of the manor, should gather yearly for the lord of it nine bushels of "chesste-nottes" in Chesnut Wood, or pay eighteen pence by the year to the queen, who had then the manor in her own hands, and was possessed of 300 acres of chesnut wood within this hundred. Many of the chesnuts interspersed throughout this tract have the appearance of great age: and by numbers of them, which now seem worn out, and perishing, being made use of

as the *termini* or boundaries, as well of private property as of parishes, it is plain they were first pitched upon in preference to others for that purpose, as being the largest and most ancient ones of any then existing, and as these are hardly ever cut down or altered, they may have stood sacred to this use from the first introduction of private property into this kingdom, and the first division of it into parishes."

From Milton we shall make an excursion into the ISLE OF SHEPEY, by the Saxons called *Sceapige*, from the great numbers of sheep that were constantly fed here. With the two smaller Isles of Elmly and Harty, the Isle of Shepey is about thirty-two miles in circumference, and contains the six parishes of Minster, Queenborough, Eastchurch, Warden, Leysdown, and Elmly. The narrow arm of the sea called the Swale, which separates it from the main land, was in ancient times considered as the safest, and as such was the usual passage for shipping coming round the North Foreland into the Thames. The Swale at present is only used by the vessels immediately employed in the trade of this part of Kent.

The southern outskirts of the Isle of Shepey are low and marshy; the interior, however, is diversified by small eminences. The cliffs next the sea extend in length about six miles, gradually declining at each end, and they are at the very highest of them, about Minster, not less than thirty yards in perpendicular height, above the beach of the shore. They are composed of clay, and being constantly washed at their bases by the tides, are continually wasting and falling down upon the shore. These cliffs belong to the three manors of Minster, Shurland, and Warden, the owners of which let them out to the different proprietors of the copperas works, who employ the poor of the neighbourhood to collect the *pyritæ*

upon the beach, which they deposit there in heaps, until a sufficient quantity is produced to load a vessel.

These cliffs also abound with fossils, both native and extraneous; but they are generally so impregnated with pyritical matter, that they very soon fall to pieces.

The isle is entered on the land side by means of three ferries, two of which are for foot passengers and cattle, the other is for carriages, horses, &c. The latter is called the King's Ferry, and is the passage commonly frequented, it being cost free to all travellers, excepting on Sundays, on Palm Monday, on Whit Mondays, St. James's Day, and Michaelmas Day; and after eight o'clock at night. The expense of maintaining this ferry is defrayed by assessments made on the occupiers of lands, &c. who also support the Sea Wall, the Wharf, and the highways through the marshes. The ferry-keeper has a house to reside in, and the exclusive privilege to dredge for oysters, within the compass of sixty-fathom on each side the cable.

SHEERNESS.

The ville of Sheerness lies at the western part of the parish of Minster, and is the principal place in the Isle of Shepey. In the year 1667 King Charles II. is stated to have himself undertaken the erection of a strong fort here; for which purpose he made two journies hither, and having seen the work commenced, left it to be completed under the superintendance of his chief engineer, Sir Martin Beckman, and one of the commissioners of the ordnance; notwithstanding which very little had been done towards it, when the Dutch made their memorable attempt upon the shipping in the Medway, in the month of June following. The enemy soon beat the works to the ground, and landing a number of men from their fleet, took possession of the fort; after which, sailing

up the river, they broke through every means made use of to oppose them, and having done considerable damage to the shipping, they fell down the river again, without any further molestation.

This bold attempt gave such alarm to the nation, that the fort of Sheerness was immediately afterwards increased to a regular fortification, mounted with a line of large and heavy cannon. Besides which, there were several smaller forts, constructed on the different sides of the Medway, higher up, for its better defence. Since that period this fortress has been greatly augmented and strengthened by new works, and improvements. The garrison is commanded by a governor, a lieutenant-governor, a fort-major, and other inferior officers. The ordnance branch established here is under the direction of a store-keeper, a clerk of the cheque, and a clerk of the survey.

Some years after the building of the fort a royal dock was made adjoining to it, which is intended principally for repairing ships that are but partially damaged, and for building frigates and smaller vessels, from forty guns downwards.

The number of persons necessarily attendant both in the fort and the dock-yard, has occasioned the building of a town of several streets. The inhabitants, until the year 1782, suffered much inconvenience from the great scarcity of fresh water. This circumstance was attended to by government, and a well was sunk, at a great expense, within the fort. When this well had been dug to the vast depth of 328 feet, the augur dropt down, and the water rushed up with such velocity that the workmen could scarcely be drawn out with sufficient haste to escape drowning. In six hours it rose 189 feet, and in a few days was within eight feet of the top, and has ever since produced a never-failing supply, for though constantly drawing out, it has never been lowered more than 200 feet.

The quality of the water is fine and soft, and its temperature is somewhat warmer than that commonly drawn from other wells.

About two miles and a half south from Sheerness is *Queenborough*, a small borough town, anciently called *Cyning-burgh*, from belonging to the Saxon kings, who had a castle here, near the entrance of the *Swale*, which afterwards obtained the name of the *Castle of Shepey*. This castle was entirely rebuilt, upon a magnificent plan, by Edward III. about the year 1365, being raised, as the king himself says, in his letters patent, “for the strength of the realm, and refuge of the inhabitants of this isle.” The whole was planned by the celebrated William of Wykeham, afterwards bishop of Winchester. When the castle was finished, the king visited it, and remained for several days, during which time he made the place a free borough, in honour of Philippa his queen, naming it from thence *Queenborough*. By charter, in the year 1366, he created it a corporation, making the townsmen burgesses, with power to choose annually a mayor and two bailiffs, who should be justices within the liberties of the corporation, exclusive of all others, and endowing them with cognizance of pleas, with the privilege of two markets weekly, on Mondays and Thursdays, and two fairs.

In the survey of the castle, made by order of Parliament in 1650, it is stated to consist of “twelve rooms, of one range of buildings below, and of about forty rooms, from the first story upwards, being circular and built of stone, with six towers, and certain outhouses, the roof being covered with lead; that within the circumference of the castle was one little round court, paved with stone, and in the middle of that one great well; and without the castle was one great court, surrounding it, both court and castle being surround-

ed with a great stone wall, and the outside of that moated round, the whole containing upwards of three acres of land." It was also stated "the whole was much out of repair, and no ways defensive of the commonwealth, or the island on which it stood, being *built in the time of bows and arrows*; and that, as no platform for the planting of canon, could be erected on it, and it having no command of the sea, although near unto it, it was not fit to be kept, but demolished; and that the materials were worth, besides the charge of taking down, 1792l. 12s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d." The castle was shortly afterwards sold, and immediately demolished; the moat, however, which surrounded it, and the well, still remain to point out its site. It is computed that the bottom of this well is 166 feet, and that of Sheerness upwards of 200 feet, below the deepest part of the adjacent seas.

Queenborough at present consists of one principal street, the houses of which are generally modern. The inhabitants are chiefly tradesmen, fishermen, and oyster-dredgers.

The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is composed of a nave and chancel, with an ancient tower at the west end.

The corporation consists of a mayor, four jurats, two bailiffs, a recorder, town-clerk, chamberlain, and other officers, chosen annually by the free burgesses of the town and parish.

There is a copperas-work carried on at Queenborough, which is the property of several different persons.

Although Queenborough was made a borough by Edward III, as above-mentioned, it does not appear to have sent members to parliament until the 13th of Queen Elizabeth. They are at present returned by the mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses, whose number amounts to about 150.

Minster, about two miles from Queenborough,

derives its name from the *Minster* founded here for nuns, by Sexburga, widow of Ercombert, King of Kent; at the Dissolution it contained a prioress and ten nuns only, and its annual income was valued at 129l. 7s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There are scarcely any remains of the conventional buildings now standing, except a gatehouse, and part of the church. The latter consists of two aisles, a chancel, and a neat chapel, with the lower part of a square tower at the west end, opening to the north aisle by a pointed arch. The entrance into the church from the south porch is under a semicircular arch, with Norman mouldings. In the south wall of the chancel is an ancient tomb, under a high pointed arch, having a range of cinque-foil arches below the inner mouldings, rising from short columns, the bases of which are lions couchant. Upon the tomb is the figure of a man, habited in armour, lying cross-legged: on his right side is the figure of a horse's head, apparently emerging from the waves, as if in the action of swimming. This monument is said to have been erected in memorial of *Sir Robert de Shurland*, of the parish of Eastchurch, who was created a knight-banneret by Edward the first, for his bravery, at the siege of Carlaverock in Scotland. "His tomb," says Philipott "is become the scene of much falsehood, and popular error; the vulgar having digged out of his vault many wild legends and romances, as namely: that he buried a priest alive; that he swam on his horse two miles to the king, who was then near this isle on ship-board, to purchase his pardon; and having obtained it, swam back to the shore, where being arrived, he cut off the head of his said horse, because it was affirmed that he had acted this by magic; and that riding a hunting a twelvemonth after, his horse stumbled and threw him on the skull of his former horse, which blow so bruised him, that from that contusion, he contracted an inward im-

postumation, of which he died." This story has several variations, the principal of which is, " that after the knight returned from obtaining the king's pardon for his crime, he recollected a prediction, that the horse which he then rode would occasion his death, and, to prevent this he drew his sword, and slew the faithful animal that had carried him through the waves; but that, long afterwards, seeing the bones bleaching on the ground, he gave the skull a contemptuous kick; and having wounded his foot by so doing, the wound mortified, and his death followed." It is very probable that the horse's head on the tomb alludes to some particular circumstance in the knight's history. Philipott imagines it to have arisen from his having obtained a grant of various liberties for his manor of Shurland, among which were the right to 'wrecks of the sea,' which right "is evermore esteemed to reach as far into the water, upon a low ebb, as a man can ride in and touch any thing with the point of his lance."

On the pavement before the altar are brasses of a knight and his lady: the former is in armour, and cross-legged, with large spurs, a long sword, and a lion at his feet; the latter has three bars, wavy, on her mantle, and at her feet a talbot dog; the inscription is gone. There are several other ancient monuments.

On the south side of Shepey, towards the west end, is the island of *Elmley*, separated from Shepey by a narrow branch of the Swale, called the *Dray*. This island is about three miles long and two broad; and contains about 4700 acres of land, of which 2600 are salt marshes. It constitutes a parish, and has a church. Two miles to the east of Elmley is the small island of *Harty*, which is about two miles in length, and one and an half in breadth. It is entirely pasture land, and maintains about 4000 sheep. It also constitutes a parish, and has a

church, a small neat structure, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle.

Returning to the line of our route, we visit the parish church of Borden, about a mile south from Sittingbourne. It is an ancient structure, having a massive Norman tower, and a circular arched doorway on the west side, with a zig-zag moulding. This tower also opens to the nave by a round arch, with the like ornaments. Dr. Robert Plot, author of the *Natural History of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire*, was born and died at the Manor-house of Sutton Baron, in this parish.

In the parish church of *Bobbing*, two miles from Sittingbourne, on our road, there are, among other ancient memorials in the principal chancel, a slab, inlaid with two curious brasses, under rich canopies, in memory of Sir Arnold Savage, knight, and Joane his lady, the former of whom died in the year 1410.

Newington is supposed to occupy the site of a more ancient town, inhabited by the Britons, and after them by the Romans. The Watling Street crossed this parish, either over or close to the spot now occupied by the village. About a mile further to the west is *Key-Col Hill*, from *Caii Collis*. About a mile beyond that is *Key-Street*, from *Caii Stratum*. In addition to this, the second field on the north of the high road from Key-Col-Hill has long been noted, under the appellation of *Crockfield*, for the great abundance of Roman vessels that have been dug up there. And in another field, adjoining to this on the south-west, is a large artificial mount, with some remains of a broad and deep foss.

About the beginning of the reign of Charles I. many hundreds of Roman urns, and other vessels of different kinds, and of all sizes and fashions, were dug up in *Crockfield*. In all these urns there was nothing found but bones and ashes. Round

the upper part of one of them, of a globular form, was an inscription, partly defaced, but of which the words SEVERIANUS PATER could be easily traced. The great number of urns, and the fragments of them, found at this place, have been dispersed among the curious throughout the country. The last Earl of Winchelsea searched here several times, with success, and had a numerous collection of them. In all probability this was a common burial-place for the Romans, stationed at the adjacent military post.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth there was a weekly market held at Newington, but this has been discontinued a long time.

The church is situated upon a rising ground, about half a mile from the village, in a kind of bay, surrounded by hills, finely clothed with wood. There is an embattled tower at the west end, constructed of squared flints and rag-stone alternately. The principal chancel is separated from another on the north by two plain pointed arches; the pier between which exhibits, in mouldings and capitals, a curious example of Norman architecture, and the mixed style which immediately succeeded. In the south chancel is a very curious coffin-shaped tomb of freestone, covered with a slab of dark grey marble. On each side are five deeply recessed pointed arches with trefoil heads; one of the arches is open into the tomb. It is not known for whom this monument was erected.

About two miles to the right of Newington is *Lower Halstow*, a small village; the church is remarkable for the great quantity of Roman tile worked into the lower parts of the walls. STANDGATE CREEK, in this parish, is the station assigned by government for the performance of QUARANTINE.

In the parish of *Hartlip*, about a mile and a half from Newington, on the left of our road, is *Dane*

Field, where are the remains of an ancient building about six feet long. On the upper part of the walls, which were principally composed of flints, there were two rows of large Roman tiles, placed close together. When this building was laid open about seventy years ago, several bushels of wheat were found in one of the apartments, which appeared as if it had been parched by fire ; the foundations of other buildings have been found in different parts of the adjacent grounds. These are, doubtless, the *vestigia* of a Roman Villa.

Three miles from Newington, on our road, is *Rainham*, chiefly the property of the Tuftons, Earls of Thanet. The church has been the burial place of this family since the reign of Charles I. and no fewer than eight Earls and six Countesses of Thanet lie interred here, together with many of their children and relatives. This fabric consists of a kind of double nave, separated by octagonal columns and pointed arches ; and two chancels, divided by a screen of wood, having cinque-foil headed arches, the spandrels of which are ornamented with foliage, human heads, various species of animals, a harp, a bugle horn, &c. In the south chancel are three graduated stone-stalls, with pointed arches. Three miles from Rainham, on our road, is

CHATHAM.

A large and populous, but irregular town, adjoining to the east side of Rochester, and extending along the banks of the Medway, and up Chatham-hill. The celebrity of this place, has arisen entirely from its *Dock-yard* and *Arsenal*, which occupy an extensive area on the north side of the town, measuring nearly a mile in length, and defended on the land-side, by strong fortifications, principally of modern origin. This town has experienced considerable improvements under the operation of an act for paving and lighting,

obtained in the year 1772 ; but the streets are still narrow, crowded, and uneligible, in almost every point of view.

Near the entrance into Chatham is the King's Victualling-office, a place of appropriate neatness and convenience, from which his Majesty's ships at Chatham and Sheerness are supplied with provisions. On the south side of the street, not far from hence, stood an hospital for leprous persons, founded in 1078 by Bishop Gundulph, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew. No part of the mansion is standing, houses having been long since erected upon its site. The Chapel, however, remains, and the East end exhibits marks of considerable antiquity. It is circular, having stone walls three feet thick, with a stone roof. There are three narrow windows, in one of which the zig-zag mouldings used in early Norman buildings may be traced, but the mouldings of the other two windows are smooth, being corroded by time and weather. Hugh de Totesclive, a monk of the priory of Rochester, being registered as the builder of a church for lepers in honour of St. Bartholomew, the constructing of this part of the Chapel has been attributed to him. This edifice has been used for many years as a Chapel of Ease to Chatham Church. Since the year 1627, the estates of this charitable institution have been vested in the Dean of Rochester, as governor and patron of the hospital and brethren. There are still four persons styled brethren, two of whom are in orders, supported by the revenues.

An hospital, founded by Sir John Hawkins, for poor decayed mariners and shipwrights, stands on the opposite side of the street : from an inscription on the wall, it appears that the first building appropriated to their reception was finished in the year 1592. At the request of the founder, Queen Elizabeth granted a charter of incorpora-

tion, by the name of "the governors of the hospital of Sir John Hawkins, Knt. at Chatham." Ten pensioners are maintained in this hospital, who have a small weekly allowance, and a chaldron of coals yearly. No person is eligible who has not been maimed or disabled in the service of the navy, or otherwise brought to poverty whilst in that service. By Queen Elizabeth's charter of incorporation, dated August 27, 1594, the governors are always to be twenty-six in number, of whom four only are elective, and the others sit by virtue of their respective offices. These are, the archbishop of Canterbury; the bishop of Rochester; the lord high admiral; the lord warden of the Cinque Ports; the dean of Rochester; the treasurer, comptroller, surveyor, and clerk of the navy; six principal masters of mariners; two principal shipwrights; and the master and wardens of the Trinity house, for the time being. The buildings of the hospital have been renovated within the last 30 years.

The principal objects of attention in Chatham, are the Dock-yard and Arsenal. The Dock appears to have been formed in the time of Queen Elizabeth, but then occupied the site of the present Ordnance Wharf, the alteration having taken place in the reign of James I. Charles I. erected several storehouses, and extended the site of the yard. His son, Charles II. took a view of it in 1660. Including the Ordnance Wharf, this Dock-yard is about a mile in length. The commissioner, and other principal officers, have elegant houses to reside in. Here are many spacious storehouses, one of which is 220 yards in length. The sail-loft is 210 feet long. Though an immense quantity of stores of all kinds are deposited in these magazines, yet they are arranged in so regular a manner, that, on any emergency, whatever is wanted

may be procured with the greatest dispatch. Upwards of twenty fires are constantly employed in the smith's shop. Here the anchors are made, some of which weigh near five tons. The rope-house is 1140 feet in length, in which cables are made 120 fathoms long, and 22 inches round. In this yard are four docks for repairing ships, and six slips for building new ones. Here the Victory was built, a first-rate, carrying 110 guns. The new Royal George, of 100 guns, was built here in the year 1788, and was the first ship of that rate ever launched from a slip; the Royal Charlotte, of the same dimensions, was also built here. The ordnance wharf occupies a narrow slip of land below the chalk-cliff, between the church and the river. This being the original dock-yard, is frequently called the Old Dock. The guns belonging to each ship are ranged in tiers, with the name of the ship to which they belong marked upon them; as also their weight of metal. Many progressive improvements have long been making throughout the whole of this great national establishment.

The Church is situated on an eminence adjoining to the office of ordnance. An ancient structure on this site was destroyed by fire, in the early part of the 14th century, and the Pope, in order to enable the inhabitants to rebuild it, by a bull dated 1352, granted to all who should contribute to so pious a work, a relaxation from penances for one year and forty days. The royal dock-yard having been much increased in 1635, the commissioners of his majesty's navy repaired the church, rebuilt and enlarged the west end, and erected the steeple; but notwithstanding these and other improvements, the church was still too small for the parishioners, and in the year 1788 the whole of the structure, except the steeple part, was taken down, and rebuilt, of larger dimensions, with brick. The interior is commodious, and the gal-

leries are spacious and uniform. The church-yard being too small for the great number of parishioners, the office of ordnance have granted a large piece of land, a little distance from the church, for a burying-ground.

According to the returns under the population act, in 1811, it appears that Chatham then contained 12,652 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the dock-yard, or in trades connected with the shipping.

Numerous Roman remains were discovered in the neighbourhood of Chatham, when the extensive fortifications called *the Lines* were formed. No less than 100 graves were opened by Mr. Douglas, then captain in the Engineer Company. Many of these were found near the south-eastern extremity of the Lines, towards Upberry Farm. They contained human skeletons of both sexes, together with swords, spear heads, beads of various colour, the umbo of a shield, different pieces of armour, a bottle of red earth, an urn filled with ashes, great numbers of Roman coins, the impressions mostly obliterated, and other antiquities. On breaking up the ground, in another part of the fortifications, the workmen met with a strong foundation of a building. On removing the earth, this was found to be the outer wall of a range of small apartments; the largest not more than ten feet square. The inner walls were painted in *fresco* with red, blue, and green spots; and among the rubbish were fragments having broad red stripes, and others with narrow stripes of different colours. In forming the contiguous works, numerous Roman coins were met with, one of which was of the Empress Faustina, and another of the Emperor Claudius, in good preservation; there was also found an Athenian coin of silver, having on one side the head of Minerva, armed with a skull cap; and on the reverse an owl, with a sprig of laurel.

Pieces of Roman tile, spear-heads, pateræ, lachrymatories, and other antique vessels, were also dug up.

The village of GILLINGHAM, two miles north-east from Chatham, is principally inhabited by persons belonging to the dock-yard and its appendages. The archbishop of Canterbury had a palace here, on the south side of the church-yard, of which there are at present scarcely any remains left, excepting the hall, now used as a granary or barn.

The church is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a chapel on each side the latter, and a square tower at the west end. Among the very few fragments of the painted glass that formerly adorned the windows of this church, there are the remains of a bishop in the north-east window. The chancel exhibits some interesting specimens of Norman architecture. The font is also Norman: it is of a circular form, and sufficiently capacious for dipping.

Betwixt Chatham and Rochester, is ST. MARGARET'S BANK, on which a row of houses, that commands the river, is pleasantly situated.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester in the time of the Britons, was called *Dubrys*, or *Dwrbrif*. By giving it a Latin termination, the Romans called it *Durobrivis*, and the Saxons denominated it *Hrofcaster*. The word *Ceaster* is evidently derived from *castrum*, a castle; and, when thus used, it generally implies the Romans having had upon the spot a military station. *Hrof* is thought to be the name of a Saxon, who was a person of consequence in that quarter. Leland spells the name of this town *Rocestre*. There is sufficient ground to conclude that the Romans pursued this course in their journey from the sea-coast to London. As there is no evidence of there having been a bridge at Rochester for

many centuries after the Romans retired from Britain, it is most probable that a ferry was their mode of conveyance. Dr. Thorpe, an eminent physician and antiquary, who resided many years in this town, was inclined to believe that the first bridge between Rochester and Stroud was erected in the reign of Edgar the Peaceable; but the reasons on which he founded his opinion are not known. It is certain, however, that there was a bridge before the Conquest; and that divers tracts of land were subjected to its support.

It appears from ancient MSS. that this early bridge was of wood, and placed in the line of the principal streets of Rochester and Stroud. From the depth of the water, its constant rapidity, the occasional roughness of the tides, and the shocks of large bodies of ice, the bridge wanted such frequent and heavy repairs, that the supporting of it became a great burden to the owners of the contributory lands. In the early part of the 14th century, this structure was represented as being "dangerous for passengers, and nearly destroyed." Under these circumstances, with a laudable spirit of compassion and generosity, the great warriors, Sir Robert Knolles, and Sir John de Cobham, more known by the title of Lord Cobham, built, at their joint expense, the present bridge of stone.

In the 22d year of King Richard II. a patent was obtained, and afterwards confirmed by parliament, in the ninth of Henry V. for constituting the proprietors a body corporate, under the title of "wardens and commonalty;" and a licence was granted, enabling them to receive and hold, in mortmain, lands, and tenements, to the value of 200*l.* a year. The first and greatest benefactor was Sir John Cobham, and his gift was followed with such considerable donations, that the estates usually termed "proper" have been long adequate to the repairs of the bridge, without levying an as-

essment upon the contributory lands. The governing members of the corporation are two wardens and twelve assistants; and, in pursuance of the directions in several acts of parliament, the practice is, on Friday in the week after Easter, to elect in the bridge-chamber wardens and assistants, for the year ensuing, to commence from the Monday in Whitsun-week. Four of the assistants are appointed auditors of the accounts of the wardens of the preceding year, and Thursday in Whitsun-week is the day fixed for their being settled.

The length of the bridge is 560 feet. It has a stone parapet on each side, strongly coped, and surmounted with a railing of iron, and has now eleven arches, supported by strong and substantial piers, which are well secured on each side with sterlings. The river has a considerable fall through these arches.

Under the good management of the wardens, for several years past, the estates proper have been duly attended to, and the increased revenue well applied. The transit of carriages, before and after passing the bridge, is still inconvenient, though the entrances on both sides were much improved some years since, and particularly the street at Rochester was widened by the removal of some houses. The inhabitants have it in contemplation to erect a new bridge over the Medway, at a short distance from the present fabric.

The *Bridge-Chamber*, or *Record-Room*, which stands opposite to the east end of the bridge, is a neat building of Portland stone, with a portico beneath, occupying the site of the western porch of a chapel, or chantry, that was founded by the potent Baron, John de Cobham, at the time of the building of the bridge. He designed it principally for the use of travellers, and appointed three chaplains to officiate in it, who were to have a sa-

lary of six pounds each yearly, payable from the revenues of the bridge estates, and were to pray for the souls of the founder and his lady ; of Sir Robert Knolles and his lady ; the other benefactors to the bridge ; and of all “ faithful people deceased.”

The venerable ruins of *the Castle* present an object that must attract the notice of every traveller. The situation of this structure was extremely favourable for defence : standing at the south-west angle of the city, on an eminence rising abruptly from the Medway, that river preserved it from any attack on the west ; whilst its south, east, and north sides were environed by a broad and deep ditch. The outward walls, which formed a parallelogram of above 300 feet in length, were strengthened by several square and round towers ; but these, with the walls themselves, are now verging to a state of ruin. At the south-east angle of the area stands the keep, or master tower, of which there are considerable remains.

After the Romans became conquerors of our island, it is evident they had a station at Rochester ; and the height of the ground upon which the castle stands, and its situation with respect to the Medway, and to the ancient road leading over the river, denote this hill to have been the most likely spot for their fortress. The great variety of Roman coins dug up within the district, corroborates the idea. There being few passages in early history in which this castle is expressly mentioned, it is in vain to search for vestiges of their buildings, or to attempt to ascertain what kind of military works there might be here in the time of the Saxons. When the Danes besieged Rochester, in the year 885, there must have been a citadel of importance, the inhabitants being enabled to resist their attacks, till they were relieved by Alfred. William the Conqueror is supposed by some to

have erected a new castle ; by others it is thought that he only enlarged what belonged to the Saxons. It could not have been a very strong hold, because when in possession of Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and his associates, who had revolted in the beginning of the reign of William Rufus, it was soon reduced ; and it is very probable that the king, not finding it to be so defensive a post as his father had imagined it to be, resolved upon constructing an entirely new edifice. Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, who had been employed by William to superintend the building of the White Tower at London, agreed, after some hesitation, to become the architect. That the keep, or great tower, was erected by this celebrated prelate, is little doubted, and hitherto it has always been called after his name.

The skill and ingenuity exercised in the construction of this fabric, are particularly observable in the various contrivances that secured the entrance. There was a passage through a smaller tower into the keep, after ascending a flight of steps that were carried partly round two of the fronts of the castle, and defended on the first landing place by a strong arch, under which hung a massy gate and a draw-bridge. The entrance into the vestibule of the small tower had also a strong gate and portcullis ; and, at the portal of the great tower, there were another gate and portcullis. The great tower is seventy feet square at the base, and the walls in general are about twelve feet thick. The apartments of the keep are separated by a wall from the bottom to the top. In this partition wall there are arches, by which a communication was opened from one room to the other. There is a well in the centre of the wall, by which every floor was supplied with water ; its diameter is two feet and nine inches. On the north side of the keep is a descent by steps into a vault under

the entrance tower, which was used for a prison. In the north-east angle there is a winding stair-case, which ascends from the bottom to the top of the tower ; the ascent is not difficult, though the steps are much destroyed. In the south-east angle is another stair-case, winding to the top of the tower, having also communication with every room. There were no windows on the ground floor, and very few loop holes, and those exceedingly small. Their structure and situation were such, that a fire-brand cast in could do little mischief, because when it dropped it must fall directly under the arch, through which each loop-hole was approached from within ; nor could an arrow strike any one, except a person who might accidentally be at the loop-hole. The apartments of state were on the second floor ; these rooms were 28 feet high, and separated by cylindrical columns, which support four round arches, richly ornamented with zig-zag mouldings. Ascending to the next floor, about midway, there is a narrow arched passage, or gallery, in the main wall, quite round the tower ; and here are the remains of an arch, which appears to indicate the former existence of a chapel. The whole structure rises to the height of 104 feet, having at the top a battlement five feet high, with embrasures. After the introduction of artillery, this was no longer a defencible fortress, and the apartments being dark and dreary, it was equally unfit for a dignified modern residence. It was, however, preserved in a habitable condition until the reign of James I., since which time it has been sinking in unregarded decay.

In the year 1610 King James I. granted this castle, with all the services and emoluments appertaining to it, to Sir Anthony Weldon, of Swanscombe ; and Walker Weldon, a descendant, sold the timber-work belonging to the castle to a per-

son who afterwards used a part of it in building a brewhouse on the common. The rest of the materials were offered to a paviour, who finding, upon trial, that the hardness of the cement would render the expense of cleaning and separating them to be more than their value, thought fit to decline the purchase. This attempt was made on the eastern side, near the postern leading to Bully-hill, where a large chasm shews the effects of it. The area of the castle-district is said to be about three hundred feet square ; but, whatever buildings it may have enclosed, with the exception of the keep, they have been long since destroyed.

Several towers were built in the angles and sides of the castle walls. There appears, in particular, to have been a large one at the north angle, that was a great security to the bridge ; near this tower is a long opening in the wall from the bottom to the top, and it is supposed to have been used for the secret conveyance of necessaries from the river into the castle. In the south-east angle of the walls there was another tower, and, from the number of loop-holes, it seems to have been designed to annoy an enemy who had succeeded in an attack upon the south gate of the city. At a little distance from this tower are steps of descent to Bully, or Boley-hill ; and while the castle was in force, there possibly might be here a postern gate to this part of the outworks.

From the many urns and lachrymatories found on Boley-hill, there is no doubt but it was a burying place of the Romans, when stationed at Rochester. It is supposed, and with great probability, by several historians, that the mound on the south side might be cast up by the Danes, when they besieged the city in 885.

In the year 1461, King Edward IV. granted to the mayor and citizens a view of frank-pledge in the city, and also the privilege of holding a court

in a place called the Boley, within the suburbs of the city. This is a court-leet, still kept separate from that holden in the Guildhall. The inhabitants of this district are to appear before the recorder of the city as steward to the court, which is held on the Monday after St. Michael, and an officer is then appointed, called the baron of the Bully. The form of admission is by the delivery of a staff, no oath of office being required. The court is kept under an elm tree at the east end of the hill, and the householders of the several tenements within its limits are generally appointed in succession to this office.

The south gate of the city was at the east corner of the Bailey ; the arch of it was taken down in the year 1770. Through this gate was the high road to Maidstone, up a street called St. Margaret's, in which, on the left hand, is an ancient stone wall, which bounded the grange-yard of the priory to the west ; part of it is the wall of the archdeacon's garden, at the end of which is a lane leading into the Maidstone road. The south wall of this garden terminates at a dilapidated wall, that enclosed the vineyard of the monastery, and the field retains the name of the Vines. The poor-house of this parish was erected in the year 1724, towards the building of which Sir Thomas Colby and Sir J. Jennings gave two hundred pounds. St. Margaret's church is situated at the end of the street ; it consists of a nave and two chancels, the latter being of a more modern construction than the body of the church.

The precincts of the priory are entered through the gateway, which was anciently styled the Prior's Gate.

Adjoining the gate is the Royal Grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII. for the education of 20 boys, called king's scholars. It is endowed with four exhibitions to the Universities, to be paid by

the church to four scholars; which exhibitions of 5l. per year each they enjoy till they have taken the degrees of A.M., if they continue members of the universities, and have no fellowship. An upper and under master are appointed for the instruction of youth in this school. Six houses in the row opposite are inhabited by the minor canons of this cathedral; the seventh at the east end belongs to the organist. At a little distance to the left is the site of the ancient palace belonging to the bishop of this see. Bishop Fisher appears to be the last who resided here. The present buildings were erected about the middle of the 17th century, and are by the bishop leased out to tenants. The bishop's court for the trial of civil causes, and a prison, were in the west quarter of the palace precincts. No debtors have been confined here for upwards of fifty years, the practice of the court not being sufficient to defray the expenses of supporting the jurisdiction. Bishop Pearce, in the year 1760, erected a register's office, in what used to be the gaoler's garden. At a very short distance from Minor Canon Row, on the right side is a small embattled tower, through which was the entrance into the cloister of the priory. Contiguous to the cloister were the refectory and dormitory, and other offices, which were taken down at the dissolution of this religious house. A part of the wall of the cloister is still standing, and, together with the remains of the Chapter-house, exhibits a beautiful series of Norman arches and ornaments, though now greatly mutilated.

The foundation of the see of Rochester is ascribed to Ethelbert, King of Kent; who was persuaded to perform this pious and judicious action by Augustine, the *Apostle of Britain*, and the first Archbishop of Canterbury. The same king built here a Cathedral church, and conferred the epis-

copal dignity on *Justus*, a prelate of eminent talents and moral worth. The edifice erected by this munificent monarch was, however, not of long duration; for a church entirely new was erected by Gundulph, promoted to this diocese in 1077, and who continued in it till his death, which happened in March 1107. It is doubtful whether he had completed the buildings at the time of his decease, but there are several parts of the present fabric that were unquestionably of his construction; the beautiful west door has been attributed to him, and the style of its sculpture shews it could not be the work of a much later period. It has a semicircular arch, agreeable to the early Norman architecture, with several members, unfortunately much mutilated, containing a great variety of ornaments. Beneath the crown is the figure of our Saviour, sitting on a throne, with a book open in his left hand, which rests upon his knee, the right hand being raised in the attitude of blessing; but the hand is broken off, as is likewise the head, though the nimbus or glory is discernible. On each side is an angel, together with the symbols of the Evangelists. On the north side of the door is the statue of King Henry I. and on the south that of Matilda his queen. Henry was present at the dedication of this cathedral by Archbishop Corboyl, on May 11, 1130, and was afterwards a benefactor to the neighbouring priory; Bishop Gundulph had been confessor to the queen. In a niche of the west front of the north-west tower of the nave, is a very ancient episcopal figure, standing upon a shrine, designed as it is supposed, for Gundulph. In 1763, the old tower was taken down; the statue was an ornament of that tower, but placed in the north side of it, facing the gate of entrance from the city into the precincts. The cathedral is entered by a descent of several steps, and its dimensions are as follow: from the west

door to the steps leading up to the choir one hundred and fifty feet, and from thence to the east wall of the chancel one hundred and fifty six feet; total three hundred and six feet. The east transept is in length, from north to south, ninety feet.

In the original plan of Gundulph's church, there was a tower over the steps leading up to the choir. On this was afterwards raised a low octagonal spire, which, being in danger of falling, was rebuilt under the direction of Mr. Sloane, architect to the Dean and Chapter, in the year 1749. There are six bells in the tower, and its height is one hundred and fifty-six feet.

The choir was made with the offerings at the tomb of William, a charitable Scotch baker, who was by the device of some crafty monk converted into a martyr and a saint; because whilst travelling towards the Holy Land, he was unfortunately robbed and murdered by his servant near Rochester. From the entrance of the choir to the eastern extremity, the style of the building has a uniform character, and presents a curious specimen of the early English, or Pointed mode of architecture. In the years 1742 and 1743, very considerable alterations and improvements were made in the choir, under the direction of Mr. Sloane; new pews were then erected, the partition walls wainscotted, and the pavement laid with Bremen and Portland stone, beautifully disposed. The choir was also new furnished, and the episcopal throne erected. The altar-piece, which is made of Norway oak, is plain and neat. Fifty pounds were given towards ornamenting this part of the church by Dr. Herring, archbishop of Canterbury, who was many years dean of this cathedral. There was then only a panel of wainscot in the middle, in which was fixed a large piece of rich velvet in a frame elegantly carved and gilt. This was removed some years ago, and the altar-piece is now deco-

rated with a picture of the Angels appearing to the Shepherds, by Mr. West. There are three elegant stone seats adjoining to the south wall of the chancel. Stalls like these are still subsisting in the chancels of many parochial, as well as cathedral and collegiate churches ; and they were doubtless for the convenience of ecclesiastics of high rank, and would be used by the officiating clergy in the intervals during the celebration of mass. In the front of the stalls under review are three shields of arms : on the first, or eastern, stall are the arms of the see of Rochester ; the centre shield bears the arms of Christ church, Canterbury ; and it is supposed that the third shield is emblazoned with the arms of the prior and convent of St. Andrew, who was the tutelar saint of Rochester cathedral.

At the east end of the cathedral are numerous ancient monuments, amongst which the following require notice. In a recess of the north wall is a stone chest, with a figure in pontifical robes, assigned to Bishop Laurence de St. Martin, who died in 1274. A contiguous shrine-like monument is supposed to be that of Gilbert de Glanville, who died in 1214. The tomb nearest the stalls is appropriated to Bishop Thomas de Inglethorp, who died May 12, 1291 : though it is a matter of doubt whether he might not be deposited in a more eastern tomb. At the foot of the steps leading to the communion table, there are two large slabs, each of which had formerly brasses representing the figure of a bishop under a rich canopy : there is a similar grave-stone near the great west door, and two more in the south transept of the nave. There is a chapel called after St. Edmund, behind the south wall of the choir, though the altar erected in honour of him was fixed in the undercroft.

There was a common passage through the chapel, for the monks, from the north cloister into

the church, and the arch of the door of communication is still discernible, both in the chapel and an adjoining garden. In the partition wall of the choir there is a stone chest, which has upon it a figure of Purbeck marble, pontifically habited, lying under a canopy, curiously ornamented, and which terminates pyramidically. The head is entirely gone, and in its place is a flat stone. In the left hand is part of a crosier; only the fore finger of the right hand is remaining, which is extended to the left, holding to all appearance a book. It is supposed to be the tomb of Bishop Bradfield, who died April 23rd, 1283. It is thought that originally there was a south aisle of the same width with that on the north side of the choir, and that the wall of it might be continued to the east transept. Traces of such a wall appear by the steps into the undercroft, and in what is now the minor canons' vestry.

Against the south wall in this transept there is a stone chest, raised about a foot above the pavement; another of the same size was removed some years ago. They had antique crosses upon them, and appeared to have been forced open. It has been said that the persons who, about the year 1645, defaced and pillaged the tombs in this church, found in one of these coffins a crucifix and a ring.

In the south transept there is a richly ornamented door-case; it is the entrance into the present chapter-house, which is used for a library, but it was formerly the grand door of communication between the church and the chapter-house of the priory, in all solemn processions. The moulding of the arch of entrance into the north cloister is still to be seen. It is supposed to have been executed about the fourteenth century. This elegant piece of sculpture has been much defaced, and it has been injudiciously covered with white-wash,

which quite disguises its beauties. The royal figures on each side, supported by bustos, like those on the sides of the great west door, are said to be Henry I, and Matilda his queen ; the scroll in the king's right hand having a reference to his new grants, and to his acts of confirmation of former rights and privileges ; and the church in his left, to his being present at the dedication of the cathedral. The queen is holding a book or scroll in her hand. Above, on each side, are two figures seated in episcopal habits, supposed to represent Gundulph, Ernulph, Laurence de St. Martin, and Hamo de Hethe.

The north-east transept was formerly separated from the choir by a screen of wood, with Gothic arches. The northern part of this transept used to be visited by devotees without number, before the Reformation, because St. William, from whom it derived its appellation, was enshrined in it. The tomb ascribed to him, and usually called his shrine, consists of a large coffin of Petworth marble, and adjoins to the north wall, near to a door that leads up to an apartment over the east end, called the Treasury. The middle window, at the shrine of St. William, was given by Hubert de Burg, justiciary of England in the reign of Henry III. The window thus described, is said not to be either of the central windows now extant, but a window that was under them. The stone frame of it may be seen in the wall without the church. To the west of the shrine there is a monument to the memory of Walter de Merton, founder of the college at Oxford which bears his name. He died October 27, 1277, being drowned in passing a river, of the depth of which he was unfortunately not aware. He is the earliest prelate of the see of Rochester whose place of burial can be accurately ascertained by his tomb. The original monument was made at Limoges, in

France, where the art of enamelling chiefly flourished, and that was anciently a common mode of ornamenting sumptuous tombs. The expense of constructing it, and the carriage from Limoges to Rochester, was 67l. 14s. 6d. This tomb was almost entirely destroyed at the Reformation, and a new and elegant monument erected in 1598, at the expense of the Master and fellows of Merton College. It was repaired in 1662, and cleaned and beautified in 1772, by the same learned body. From this prelate the chapel has acquired the appellation of Merton Chapel. Opposite to it is a monument in memory of Bishop Lowe, who died September 30, 1467. It is still in good preservation, and is the oldest monument in the church with a legible inscription. At the west end, within a shield held up by an angel, are the family arms of the bishop impaled with the arms of the see of Rochester, which are, however, placed on the sinister side. At the east end of this chapel, on the north side, is a beautiful tomb of white and black marble, in memory of Bishop Warner, who died in 1666, in the 86th year of his age, and was the last prelate of the see interred in this cathedral. His munificent endowment of Bromley College, for the support of twenty widows of clergymen, is the most honourable memorial entailed on the name of this prelate.

From this chapel is a descent into the north aisle by several steps, which are much worn; a proof of the great resort there formerly was to the shrine of St. William. Against the wall of the choir is an altar tomb, placed under a low canopied arch; above the tomb is a mutilated angel, which holds a scroll. It has been assigned to Bishop Haymo de Hethe, who died in 1352. When the north transept of the nave was building, it was termed the new work towards St. William's gate. This gate was placed opposite the north door; through it was an entrance into the High-street, where

there was a cross erected in honour of the saint. The gate near the north door of the church, over which is a room belonging to the third prebendary, was formerly called the sacristy gate. It was so denominated from its leading to the apartments and garden of the sacrist.

The objects which we have noticed above, are those to which the attention of the cursory visitor is usually directed ; but we cannot quit our notice of this cathedral without observing that the west front and the nave are entitled to deliberate examination. In those parts of the structure we view august specimens of the Anglo-Norman style of architecture, as practised by one of the most able builders of the 11th century. The semicircular and stately arches, the ponderous columns, and the general simplicity of design, act as a fine school of information for the student of architectural antiquities. The sculptured effigies which adorn the pillars of the great west door, are instances quite unparalleled of the application of the Norman chisel to the representation of statues, not emblematical of scriptural character, and yet free from grotesque or indelicate allusion.

In the cemetery, called anciently *le Greenchurch Haw*, on the north side of the cathedral, is the church belonging to the parish of St. Nicholas. For several centuries after the Conquest the inhabitants of this district used to offer their devotions at a parochial altar within the cathedral. The original situation is not known ; but about the beginning of the fourteenth century, as it is believed, the monks removed the altar to the upper part of the nave, near the steps of the ascent to the choir, as being a more convenient place. The prior and the chapter afterwards promised to accommodate the parishioners with a piece of ground, whereon they might build a separate place of worship ; but notwithstanding the inconve-

nience and trouble that must so frequently have arisen from the people's resorting to their parochial altar, so solicitous were the monks to retain the parishioners in a state of dependence on the mother-church, that a hundred years passed before they would fulfil their engagement. The spirited conduct of Bishop Young, and the interposition of Archbishop Chicheley, to whose arbitration all parties agreed to submit, at length prevailed over the pride and obstinacy of the members of the priory ; and the parishioners were, by a composition, dated March 7, 1421, suffered to finish their church, the walls of which had been raised some years before. It appears from the register of Bishop Langdon, that, on account of his being absent, the church was consecrated by John, Bishop of Dromore in Ireland, on Sunday, December the 18th, 1423. By the first article of the agreement, the parishioners were on no account, without leave of the convent, to enlarge the original fabric, except by the addition of a belfry at the north-west end ; and the hours were specified at which they were permitted to ring the bells. According to an inscription over the west door, this church was rebuilt in the early part of the 17th century, being re-dedicated in 1624. But the building is evidently more ancient, and was merely repaired at that period. The church extends in length from east to west one hundred feet, and from north to south sixty feet. The building is very substantial ; the stone walls being of considerable thickness, and supported on all sides by buttresses. It consists of a nave and two side aisles, which are separated from the nave by two ranges of lofty columns, from which spring the arches that support the roof.

The time when this city was first encompassed by a wall is not exactly known. It is thought by some to have been originally built by the Romans;

a conjecture which is rendered far from improbable, by the number of Roman bricks which are seen in the remaining ramparts. The walls were built nearly according to the four cardinal points. They are about half a mile distant from east to west, but from north to south not a quarter of a mile. In some places they are entire; the north-east angle, in particular, still retains its ancient form, height, and embrasures. The city has at present no gates; but the sites of three are known. In our description of the outer baily of the castle, the south gate was mentioned. There was another, called Cheldegate, which must have been in that part of the wall that crossed the bottom of the lane opposite the college gate, for Cheldegate was the ancient appellation of that lane. The third was East-gate; it stood at the east end of the High-street, and was the only gate in use in Leland's time, who mentions it to have been in most part remaining, and "marvellous strong."

King Henry II. in the 12th year of his reign, granted to the citizens and their heirs the city *in fee, or perpetual farm*; and allowed them a guild-mercantile and other valuable privileges. The corporate seal is a curious piece of sculpture, which is judged to be of equal antiquity with the first charter. The privileges granted by Henry were confirmed and extended by his successors. King Charles I. gave the last charter, August 11th, 1630; and, by virtue of it, the corporation consists of a mayor, eleven aldermen, and twelve common-council men, a recorder and town-clerk. The mayor is elected on Monday next before the feast of St. Matthew yearly, and sworn into his office on Monday next after the feast of St. Michael. The mayor, recorder, senior aldermen, and late mayor, are justices of the peace within the limits of the corporation. This city sends

two members to parliament, who are elected by the freemen at large.

At the entrance into the High Street, next the bridge, at a small distance from the left, are the remains of St. Clement's church. At the entrance of the lane, which formerly bore the name of the saint to whom the church was dedicated, some of the walls are still visible. The ruins are converted into three dwelling houses, in one of which are some pillars and an arch entire. By the statute of second or third of Edward VI. the parish of St. Clement's was united to that of St. Nicholas.

The Town-hall is on the north side of the High-street, and was erected in 1687. It is a handsome brick building, supported by duplicated columns of stone, of the Doric order; the area under it was paved with Purbeck stone, at the expense of Sir Stafford Fairborne, in 1706. The entrance into the hall is by a spacious staircase, the ceiling of which is curiously ornamented; as is the ceiling of the hall, with trophies of war, fruits, and flowers. The upper end of the hall is adorned with full-length portraits of King William III. and Queen Anne, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. At the lower end are portraits of Sir Cloudesly Shovel; Sir John Jennings; Sir Thomas Colby; Sir Joseph Williamson; and Mr. Watts. Here also are portraits of Sir John Lake; Sir Thomas Palmer, and Sir Stafford Fairborne; all by the best masters of that age. The public business respecting the government of the city, is transacted in this hall; and here also the judges have frequently held the assizes for the county. The clock-house was erected at the expense of Sir Cloudesly Shovel, in the year 1706.

At a small distance eastward, and directly opposite to the College-gate, is the ancient Cheldegate-lane, so named from a gate there placed. Near the spot on which the pump stands in the main

street, was anciently the corn cross. At a little distance on the left, is the custom-house; attached to which is the house appointed for the reception of six poor travellers. The following inscription placed over the door, shews the design of this charity. "Richard Watts, Esq. by his will, dated 22nd of August, 1579, founded this charity for six poor travellers; who, *not being rogues or proctors*, may receive gratis, for one night, lodging, entertainment, and fourpence each. In testimony of his munificence, in honour of his memory, and inducement to his example, Nathaniel Hood, Esq. the present mayor, has caused this stone gratefully to be renewed and inscribed, A. D. 1771." For the support of this charity, Mr. Watts left an estate, valued at that time at no more than 36l. per year, which estate now produces an income of more than 1000l. per annum. By his will, he ordered that what surplus remained, after defraying the expenses of this house for travellers, should be given to the poor of Rochester; in consequence of which it is paid to the overseers and churchwardens, in such proportions as the court of chancery has decreed.

At a small distance, on the same side of the street, is the Free-school, founded by Sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state in the reign of Charles the second, and a representative of this city in three parliaments during the reign of William III.

At this end of the High street, stood the East-gate. By the charter of Edward IV. a licence was given to the mayor and citizens to build upon it, for the use and profit of the city, new houses, as well of stone as wood. A part of it was remaining when the houses were erected opposite the Free-school.—The spacious street without the gate acquired from it its name. A legacy being left about the year 1529, towards the repair of a

bridge of wood in east-gate, it seems that the tide must have occasionally flowed across this street. A new road that leads to Canterbury opens to view at the bottom of the street. From this road are beautiful prospects of the Medway, the ordnance-office, the dock-yard, the guard ships, and the ships lying in ordinary.

St. Catherine's Hospital was founded by Simon Potyn, master of the Crown Inn, in 1316, for the support of leprous and other diseased persons. It is now the habitation of twelve poor persons who have separate rooms to live in, are found in coals and candles, and receive an annual stipend in money.

The city of Rochester is strongly fortified on the south side, agreeably to the modern system of defence. Fort Pitt, partly in the parish of St. Margaret, Rochester, and partly in that of Chatham, was erected in 1803, being originally intended for a military hospital. In 1812, Fort Clarence was built, a little to the west of St. Margaret's church; and a broad deep ditch, extending from the river to the Maidstone road, and defended by a rampart, with Casemates for troops and magazines for powder, was completed at the same time. These, in conjunction with *Chatham Lines*, are considered as a regular series of fortified positions, commanding the river, and extending from Gillingham Fort to the right bank of the Medway, above Rochester bridge.

According to the returns made under the Population Act in 1811, the number of houses in this city was 1541, and the number of inhabitants 9070.

After leaving Rochester, the first place we have to notice is

STROUD,

Which from its proximity to the above city, is considered as its suburb; it consists chiefly of one narrow street. At the entrance of the town from

London stands the parish church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas. This structure has been lately rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, under the sanction of an act of parliament obtained in 1812. The new edifice is composed of stone, and is sufficiently substantial, but of a heavy and uninteresting character. The expense incurred on this occasion amounted to 8500l.

On the banks of the Medway, about half a mile south of Stroud church, was the site of an ancient building called the Temple, so named from its having been formerly the mansion of the Knights Templars, the *cellar* of which, with a groined roof of squared chalk, is still remaining under the present building, called the Temple Farm. The inhabitants of Stroud are chiefly supported by maritime occupations, and by the fisheries on the river Medway, of which that of oysters is the principal.

About three miles from Stroud, on the left of our road is *Cobham*, a parish which gave name to a family, that, from the reign of King John to that of James I. a term of above 400 years, was of the highest eminence in this county; and several of whom were entrusted with places of the greatest honour therein. Cobham Hall is now, with its surrounding estates, the property of the Earl of Darnley. The buildings are said to have cost 60,000l. It is a noble fabric, consisting of a centre and two wings; the former is the work of Inigo Jones. The house is situated in the midst of a large park, which is beautifully interspersed with wood and stately trees. Many of these are of a great age and size; and some of the oaks, in particular, are twenty feet and upwards in circumference, and are particularly luxuriant. On the south side, leading from the house, is a noble avenue of lime trees, consisting of four rows, and extending to the length of upwards of

a thousand yards. Towards the south-eastern extremity of the park, on an elevated site, is an extensive building, erected as a mausoleum or chapel, at an expense of nine thousand pounds, under an injunction in the will of the late earl, and designed for the sepulture of the family.

Cobham College was founded and endowed by John Lord Cobham, in the year 1362, for a master and chaplain to pray for the souls of him, his ancestors and successors. In the reign of Henry VIII. this college shared the fate of all other institutions of the same kind ; but by an act passed in the 31st year of that reign, the site of the college, &c. was retained in the Cobham family, and by William Lord Cobham was bequeathed to Sir John Lawson, Thomas Fane, Esq. and William Lambard (author of the *Perambulation*), together with certain quantities of timber and bricks, and sums of money in trust, that they should re-erify, and make there a new college for poor people to inhabit, continue, and be relieved in, and maintained there for ever. This new college, which nearly adjoins to the church, on the south side, is a neat quadrangular building of stone, measuring 60 feet by 51. It contains a hall, and convenient apartments for twenty persons, with a garden to each. Over the south portal, are the arms and alliances of Brooke, Lord Cobham, the founder, with a garter ; and, beneath, an inscription recording his name and titles, and the date of the erection of the college, which was "finished in September, 1598." The number of inmates is limited to twenty, but without restriction either to sex or state : they are to be chosen from Cobham, and the adjacent parishes of Shorne, Cowling, Stroud, Hoo St. Werburgh, Cliff, Chalk, Higham, St. Mary's Hoo, Cookstone, and Halling. The annual revenues of the college amount to about 120l.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene,

and consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with an embattled tower on the west. The chancel, which is very spacious, contains a series of *Brasses*, in memory of the Cobhams; some of which are considered as unrivalled, in regard to antiquity and high preservation. Twelve of these are inlaid on grave-stones, which measure upwards of eight feet long by three broad, and are ranged in two rows in the pavement before the altar. The thirteenth, which is the last, is the grave-stone of Ralph de Cobham, and has been removed to make room for a memorial for the late Earl of Darnley.

At the twenty-sixth mile stone from London, the high road crosses **GADSHILL**, rendered memorable by the immortal Shakspeare, who has made it the scene of the cowardly but facetious exploits of Sir John Falstaff.

The chancel of the church of *Frindsbury*, to the right of our road, is interesting, on account of the antiquity of its architecture. It is supposed to have been built by Paulinus, sacrist of Rochester, who is stated in the *Registrum Roffense*, to have erected a church here between the years 1125 and 1137. It has, however, been considerably altered since that period.

The parish church of *Hoo St. Werburgh*, about five miles distant on the same side of our road, contains, among a few other memorials, a singular brass of an aged woman, Dorothy Plumly, who died in 1615. There are two other brasses of vicars, one of whom died in 1402, and the figure of a knight, son of John Cobham, the third Baron Cobham, in curious plate armour, and his lady, with this inscription beneath :

Hic jacent Thomas Cobham, armiger, qui obiit VIII.
die mensis Junii Anno Dni. Mille, CCCCLXV.
et Matilda Uxor ejus Quoram, &c.

Of *Cowling Castle*, which formerly occupied a

low situation, at a short distance from Cowling Church, five miles on the right of our road, little more remains, excepting the gateway, than a mass of ruins. The body of the castle was quadrangular, flanked by towers, and environed by a moat, which still contains water, though partly filled up.— At the south-east corner are remains of a circular tower, finely covered with ivy ; in the front of the eastern tower is affixed an engraved plate of brass, in imitation of a deed or grant, having an appendant seal of the Cobham arms, and containing these lines.

Knoweth that beth and shall be,
That I am made in help of the Contre,
In knowing of which thing
This is Chartre and Witnessing.

This is said to have been fixed up by John de Cobham, the builder, who in the fourth year of King Richard II. obtained a licence to fortify his dwelling, but fearing that the strength of his castle might give offence to the court, took this method to escape censure.

Cowling Church consists of a nave and a chancel, with a tower at the west end, having a turret at the south-east angle. In the south wall are a curious double *Piscina* and *Credence*.

About two miles from Cowling is *Cliff*, anciently called *Clive* and *Bishop's Clive*, and of far more importance than it is at present. The rector still exercises several branches of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and every year, soon after Easter, holds a court for taking the oaths of the churchwardens on their entrance into office ; and he grants licenses for marriages, probates of wills, and letters of administration. At this court a *borsholder* is also elected for each of the six subordinate hamlets to this parish. The church is situated on the brow of the chalk eminence which bounds the marshes. It is a large and handsome structure, built in the form

of a cross, and embattled, having also an embattled tower at the west end. The windows were formerly filled with painted glass, and in the east window of the south transept are remains of some beautiful canopies, and parts of a representation of the Day of Judgment.—There are also some fragments of painted glass in another window. Among the more antient monuments is a tomb under an obtusely-pointed arch, supported by episcopal heads. The other monuments are not remarkable. Among the communion plate is still preserved a very curious and ancient *Patine*, which, when the Roman Catholic religion prevailed here, covered the chalice, or contained the consecrated wafers at the sacrament of mass. It is of silver gilt, and six inches in diameter. In the centre, most beautifully embellished with blue and green enamel, is represented the Deity, sitting with his arms extended, and supporting his son on the cross, with an *Olive Branch* in the left hand, and the Gospel in the right. Round the verge, or rim, is the following inscription in the antient text letter, curiously ornamented with sprigs of roses between each word, alluding to the subject.

‘ *Benedicamus patrem et Filiam cum Spiritu Sancto.* ’

At *Higham*, three miles S. W. from *Cowling*, on the right of our road, a Benedictine nunnery was founded by King Stephen about the year 1151, of which his daughter became the first prioress. Some small remains of the conventional buildings appear in a farm house which occupies the site of the nunnery.—In the north chantry of *Higham Church* is a brass plate, inscribed thus;

‘ All those that for my soule doth pray,
To the Lorde that dyed on Good Friday,
Graunte theym and me by their petycion
Off our offences to have remission : ’

Ye may p'ceive now yn every age,
 Thys life is but a Pylgremage
 Toward Hevyn that ys eternall ;
 Whereinn to God bringe us all Amen.

Here lyeth Robert Hylton, late Yoman of
 ye Garde to the high and mighty pñce of
 Most famous memory Henry the VIII. ye which
 Depted. owte of this psent lyffe the III day
 Of december Anno Dni. Mo. CCCCC.XXIII.

The parish church of *Shorne*, about two miles distant from Higham on the right of our road, contains several ancient memorials, among others the tomb of Sir Henry de Cobham, who was sheriff of Kent in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth of Edward I. and also in the first and ninth of Edward II. It had formerly an inscription in Saxon characters round the margin of the upper stone, which is thus given in the *Registrum Roffense*, ' ICY GIST SIR HENRI DE COBEHAM CHEVALER SEIGNOUR DE RONDALE. DIEU DE SA ALME —RCI.' He is represented in plate armour, with a shirt of mail, lying cross-legged on the tomb ; his head rests on an helmet, and at his feet is a lion.

The porch of *Chalk Church*, about three miles east from Gravesend, is deserving of notice, on account of the singular sculptures upon it. Immediately over the entrance arch there is a grotesque figure, in a short jacket, holding a flaggon, squatting beneath the base of a neat recess ; above which on the cornice below the gable is an antic or scaramouch grinning from between his own legs, and on each side of him is a human head : " on the faces of the latter," it has been observed, " as well as on the visage of the jovial tippler, the sculptor seems to have bestowed such an indelible smirk, that however they have suffered from the corruptions of time and weather, nearly to the loss of features, it is yet visible." These figures have been thought to have some connexion with a *Give-Ale*,

or annual feast of ale and bread, bequeathed by a former parishioner, "for the health of his soul!" The inside of the church contains little that is remarkable.

GRAVESEND.

Gravesend is situated on a declivity leading to the Thames; and is partly in the parish of Milton, which adjoins to that of Gravesend on the east side. Gravesend is written *Graves-ham* in the Doomsday book, and *Gravesænde* in the *Textus Roffensis*; Lambard supposes the place to have derived its name from the Saxon word *Gerefæ*, a ruler or portreve, signifying the end or limit of his jurisdiction; or, more probably, the *Ham*, or *Dwelling* of the *Greve*, or *Reve*. Others have derived it from the Saxon *Græf*, implying a coppice, or small wood, which, compounded with *ænde*, forms *Græf'sænde*, and thus signifies the place at the Wood-end.

The abbot of St. Mary-le-Grace, of Tower-Hill, having the manor of Gravesend in his possession, obtained of King Richard II. a grant to the men of Gravesend and Milton, of the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers from thence to London, on the conditions that they should provide boats on purpose, and carry all persons, either at two-pence per head with their *farthells*, or baggage, or the whole boat's fare should be four shillings. This charter has been confirmed by succeeding kings, and is still enjoyed under proper regulations. Most of the boats are now large and commodious, and the sum paid by each person is one shilling and sixpence. Five tilt-boats, on a smaller scale, are licensed by the mayor. The whole sail regularly to and from London with every tide. There is, besides this passage between Gravesend and the metropolis, which is called the Long Ferry, a second Ferry to Tilbury, in Essex, which place lies opposite to Gravesend.

In the tenth year of Queen Elizabeth, the parishes of Gravesend and Milton were incorporated by letters patent, dated at East Greenwich; but Charles I. in 1632, granted the principal charter. Before, the chief officer had been called the *Portreve*, but by this charter he was styled *Mayor*; and in him, twelve jurats, 24 common council-men, a seneschal, or high steward, and other inferior officers, the government of the town is now vested. At the same time the liberty of holding two additional markets weekly, and a four days' annual fair was granted, together with a full confirmation of the privilege the inhabitants enjoy, exclusively, of conveying passengers and goods by water to London.

A field to the left of Gravesend was the site of the ancient church of that parish; but the inhabitants residing near the Thames, finding the church was placed at a very inconvenient distance, obtained a licence from the official of the bishop of Rochester to build, at their own expence, a chapel, or oratory, dedicated to St. George the Martyr.

The ancient church afterwards becoming dilapidated by neglect, was taken down, and the chapel of St. George became the parochial church, which was likewise destroyed, together with the greatest part of the town, by a fire which happened in August, 1727.

Between the years 1731 and 1733, the present church, which is dedicated to St. George, was erected on the old site, under an act of the fourth of George II. which granted for the purpose 5000l. from the duties on coals and culm, levied under the acts of the ninth and tenth of Queen Anne, for building fifty new churches in and near London. It is a plain brick structure, with stone quoins, cornices, &c. and has the following inscription on a fascia proceeding round the tower: "HANC AEDEM INCENDIO LUGUBRI DELETAM GEORGIUS II. REX MUNIFICENTISSIMUS SENATUS CONSULTO

INSTAURANDAM DECREVIT." The interior consists of a spacious nave and chancel; on the north side is a large gallery, and at the west end an organ-loft, furnished with a good organ.

A strong battery, or platform, was erected at Gravesend by Henry VIII. to repel any desultory attack from the French, at the same time that he erected a Block-house at Tilbury for a similar end: the latter is now improved into an important fortress; but the battery at Gravesend has been suffered to go totally to ruin, so that its exact situation cannot now be known. A small embrasure, mounting a few guns, appears, however, to have been kept up for the defence of Gravesend till the year 1778, when a new battery of sixteen guns was raised on the east side of the town, near the New Tavern, which had been formed from the buildings of an ancient chantry, belonging to the parish of Milton, and which was then converted into apartments for the ordnance and artillery officers. Another battery of sixteen guns has been raised since that time, rather nearer to the town.

In the year 1764, a new Town Hall was erected by the corporation, having an open space beneath, where the poultry market is kept; in the front it is supported by six columns, and by three arches at the back. A new wharf, crane, and causeway, were made in 1767; the expence of keeping which in repair is reimbursed by small tolls for cranage and wharfage. An act was passed in 1773, for paving, cleansing, and lighting the principal streets, &c. Under the operation of this act very material improvements have been effected. The town has likewise experienced an increase in its traffic, and in the number of its buildings, from the circumstance of a new road having been made, a few years back, forming a continuation, by a shorter track, leading through this place, of the road between Northfleet and Rochester. The numbers of

shipping that usually lie at anchor in the adjacent parts of the channel, occasion a continual influx of strangers and seamen, greatly beneficial to the trade of this town.

To the east of Gravesend, at the end of an agreeable walk, is situated *Milton Church*. In Milton also are the remains of an ancient chantry chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the apostles Peter and Paul. It was founded and endowed in the reign of Edward II. by Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, for the health of his soul, and the souls of his ancestors, and was to consist of a master, and two chaplains, to whom a mansion was assigned.

About two miles from Gravesend is the village of *Northfleet*, irregularly built round Northfleet Green, and along the sides of the high road. The chalk works here employ a great number of hands, and extend from the northern side of the village to the river Thames. Northfleet Church is one of the largest in the diocese, and consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a low tower, erected within the site of the foundation walls of the former one, but not at all correspondent with the rest of the building. Massive octagonal columns, which spread off into pointed arches, without the intervention of capitals, separate the nave from the aisles. In the chancel are remains of some ancient oak stalls, and in the south wall of the south side there are three stone seats. On a slab in the pavement of the church is a full-length brass figure of a priest standing beneath a rich ornamental canopy, and round the verge of the slab is the following imperfect inscription :

—n*s. petrus de Lucy quonda rector istius ecclie et
prebendarius p'vende de Swerdes in ecclia cathe-
dral Dublin, qui obiit decimo octavo die mensis Oc-
tobr. d*ni.* millesimo CCC. Septuagesimo cuius—*

About forty years ago the grave beneath this

stone was opened, and the body of Peter de Lucy was found, wrapped in *leather*.

Northfleet is a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury.

Swanscombe, about three miles from Northfleet, on the left of our road, derives its present name from *Suinescamp*, as it is written in Domesday book, the Danish king *Sæyn* having erected a castle here, to preserve a winter station for his ships. This place is also said to be the spot where the march of William the conqueror was impeded by the men of Kent, till he had consented to grant them a full confirmation of all their ancient laws and privileges.

In Swanscombe Church there is an ancient tomb of Sir Ralph Weldon, who was chief clerk of the kitchen to Queen Elizabeth, afterwards clerk comptroller to King James, and died clerk of the green cloth, in November 1609, aged sixty-four. His effigies, and that of his lady, lie upon the tomb, and at their feet a son and a daughter. Three other sons and five daughters are represented kneeling in front of the tomb.

Southfleet, called *Suth fletæ* in the Domesday Book, was so named from its relative situation to Northfleet. The distance of this place from Rochester, the ancient *Durobrivis*, the numerous Roman antiquities dug up here, and the contiguity of the Watling Street, induced Mr. Thorpe to conjecture that this was the real site of the *Vagniacæ* of Antoninus.

In a place called *Sole Field*, in this parish, was discovered a vessel of a spherical form, of strong red pottery, sufficiently spacious to contain 20 gallons. There were also found a stone tomb, containing two leaden coffins, &c. a sarcophagus, with two large glass urns, and two pair of curiously-wrought shoes, all of them included within the walls of a square building, measuring about fifty-eight feet by fifty-

five: the length of the tomb was rather more than six feet. The coffins were of a very simple form, each of them composed of two pieces of lead, bent at the sides and ends to enclose the bodies, the skeletons of which were perfect, and, from the smallness of the bones and teeth, were conjectured to be those of children of seven or eight years old. In one of the coffins was a very handsome gold chain, consisting of a number of links, ornamented with angular pieces of a blueish-green stone, or composition, and in the middle of each alternate link had been a pearl, all of which were nearly decayed. In the same coffin were two curious rings for gold bracelets, with serpent's heads at the junction, and a smaller ring set with a hyacinth.

The sarcophagus was found beneath a pavement of Kentish rag-stone, about three feet below the surface of the ground. It was of a square form, about four feet one inch in length, and composed of two stones fitted very nicely in a groove. The internal cavity was elliptical, and in this were the two glass urns, the largest being one foot three inches high. In both was a considerable quantity of ashes, but that which contained the lesser portion was filled with a transparent liquid, which had neither taste nor smell; some of the same kind of liquor was in the other urn. The shoes were placed between the urns, and, though much decayed, had enough remaining to show the richness of the workmanship; they appeared to have been made of fine purple coloured leather, reticulated in the form of hexagons, and each hexagonal division wrought with gold.

Southfleet Church is a large and handsome structure, containing many ancient memorials; among which, on a slab in the pavement of the chancel, are brasses of John Urban, Esq. and his wife, who died in 1420; there is an indent between them, in which had been probably a representation of the

Virgin and child. The figures are well drawn, particularly the female, who is habited in a close gown, with lappels buttoned at the sleeves and neck, and a band round her waist.

In a chapel, or chantry, which adjoins the church on the south side, is an ornamental tomb of John Sedley, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife. Upon the upper slab are inlaid the brasses of a man and woman, with labels proceeding from their mouths, and two groups of children below their feet. There is also a superb marble monument, inscribed to the memory of John Sedley, Esq. who died in 1605; his effigies in armour is lying on the tomb, and over are his arms, with several banners, helmet, sword, spurs, &c.

In the chancel wall is a curious triple stone seat, under pointed arches, and at a little distance is a piscina.

On *Greenstreet Green*, about three miles from Swanscombe, on the left of our road, there are remains of several lines of entrenchments, and likewise some tumuli. Traces of an ancient camp also appear in a wood about three quarters of a mile to the eastward.

The parish Church of *Darent*, or *Darenth*, a village so called from its contiguity to the river Darent, about two miles to the left of our road, is a small ancient structure, entitled from the peculiarity of its construction to the notice of the traveller. The Rev. Mr. Deane, and the late Mr. Thorpe supposed it to be of Saxon workmanship. The font is curiously wrought, and ornamented on the outside with sculptures in relief.

At *St. Margaret at Helles*, a hamlet in Darent parish, are the ruins of a very ancient chapel, consisting scarcely of any thing more than the lower part of a square tower. This fragment, however, is interesting, on account of the layers of Roman bricks that are to be seen in the walls,

and in the arch of the door-way on the east side, which is wholly constructed with them.

The parish church of *Stone*, a village two miles north-east from Dartford, on the right of our road, is a spacious and handsome structure, situated on an eminence, from whence the prospects are very extensive. It consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a small chapel adjoining to the chancel on the north, and a square massive tower at the west end. The whole is built in the pointed style, and the interior is remarkably light and elegant. On the tower there was formerly a high octangular spire, which being much damaged by lightning, was removed in the year 1638. The architecture of the tower is an interesting specimen of the pointed, or gothic style, and is well entitled to the notice of the curious. In the pavement of the chancel is a slab inlaid with a very remarkable brass of a priest in his proper vestments, standing in the centre of a cross, composed of eight trefoil arches. On the stem, which is adorned with vine leaves, is this inscription:

+ *Hic jacet Dns. Iohes Lambarde quondam Rector ecclie de Stone, qui obiit XIIo. die mensis, Marcii, anno dne. M. CCC. VIII.*

Over the head of the priest is a scroll, pointing from his breast, with these words: *Miserei mei deus sedm. magnam, unam tuam: and round the face of the arches is inscribed, "Credo qd. redemptor meus vivit et in novissimo die de tra resurrecturus sum et in carne mea video deum saluatorem meum."*

Stone Castle, in the parish of *Stone*, was the name given to a castellated dwelling, which, in the reign of Edward III. belonged to Sir John de Northwood. A small square tower at the east end of the present mansion, is the only part that has any appearance of a fortress.

This small, but busy town, is situated in a narrow valley, on a *Ford* of the river *Darent*, from whence arises its name. At the time of making the Domesday survey it is described as having "a church worth sixty shillings, and three chapels." Here were, also, "two caracutes in demesne, and 142 villeins with ten borderers, having fifty-three caracutes; two hiths, or havens, a mill, &c. held in ferme by a reve." In the year 1235, Isabella, the sister of Henry III. was married at Dartford by proxy to the emperor Frederic. In 1331, Edward III. held a tournament here, on his return from France. The most remarkable historical event, however, connected with this town, was the insurrection under Wat Tyler, in the fifth year of King Richard II. which began at this place. In the year 1355, Edward III. founded a nunnery at Dartford, and endowed it with various manors and estates for its support. At the Dissolution its annual revenues amounted to 380l. 9s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The buildings were newly fitted up by Henry VIII. as a palace for himself; and Queen Elizabeth, during her progress into Kent, resided in 'her palace at Dartford,' two days. What remains of the conventional buildings is composed of brick, and consists of a large embattled gateway, with some adjoining buildings on the south, now used as a farm-house. The garden and farm-yard occupy the remaining part of the site of the priory, which appears to have been of great extent, from the numerous drains and foundations of walls that have been discovered. In the eighth year of Queen Elizabeth, Dartford was stated to contain, "182 inhabited houses, six persons lacking habitation, four keys, or landing places; seven ships and boats, viz. three of three tons, one of six, two of ten, and one of fifteen, and persons for carriage from Dartford to London, and so back again, fourteen."

Dartford at present consists of one principal street, through which the high road passes, and two smaller ones, branching off at right angles. According to the returns under the Population Act in 1811, it then contained 531 houses, and 3177 inhabitants.

The Church is situated near the river, in the eastern part of the town, and is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower at the west end. It contains many ancient memorials, among the more interesting of which may be mentioned a mural monument in the chancel on the north side, commemorating Sir John Spielman, a German, who was the first that introduced the manufacture of paper into this kingdom: he died in the year 1607. In the pavement, near this monument, is a slab inlaid with brasses of Richard Martyn and his wife, under a rich canopy, with labels proceeding out of their mouths, and an imperfect inscription at their feet.

There are several other inlaid slabs in different parts of the church, and some are very curious. A new cemetery, or burial-ground, has lately been formed on the north-east of the church, and entirely disjoined from that edifice.

The charitable benefactions for the use of the poor of Dartford are numerous.

The bridge, which was altered, and repaired about forty years ago at the expense of the county, is now a commodious structure. It is supposed to have been originally built in the reign of Edward III.

At the same time that the bridge was repaired, a new market house was erected, the road through the town amended, and new pavements made.

The market is held on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with articles of provision.

The establishment of the different mills on the

river Darent, in the neighbourhood of Dartford, has greatly contributed to the present flourishing state of the town. The original paper mill, erected by Sir John Spielman, occupied the site of the present gunpowder mills. At a short distance below these is a mill for the manufacture of paper, on the site of a mill for slitting iron bars into rods, &c. supposed to be the first of the kind constructed in England. These mills afford employment to great numbers of the inhabitants of Dartford.

The parish church of *Bexley*, a village three miles from Dartford, contains several curious monuments, and on the south side of the chancel is an ancient confessionary. The extensive common appertaining to this parish has been recently enclosed, and several substantial houses are erected on different spots, which are exposed to the bleakest winds of winter, but command rich and variegated prospects.

Crayford, two miles from Dartford, is a large village, and derives its name from its situation on the river Cray, which here flows in a divided stream. Some writers have assigned the *Noviomagus* of the Itinerary to this spot. In the year 457, Hengist defeated the Britons under Vortimer in a decisive battle at this place. The church contains a great number of ancient memorials, and many more were destroyed by a fire, which burnt down part of the fabric. In the neighbourhood of Crayford, upon the river, are several large manufactories for printing calicoes, and some bleaching grounds for linens. Crayford had formerly a weekly market, but it has long been disused.

There are now to be seen as well in the heaths near Crayford, as in the fields and woods hereabout, many artificial caves, or holes in the earth, some of which are ten, some fifteen, and others twenty fathoms deep; at the mouth, and thence

downwards, they are narrow, like the tunnel or passage of a well, but at the bottom they are large and of great compass, insomuch that some of them have several rooms or partitions, one within another, strongly vaulted and supported with pillars of chalk. Mr. Hasted supposes them to have been excavated by the Saxons; but other writers, and among them the learned author of "Municipal Antiqua," have conceived them to be the works of the Britons, because Diodorus Siculus expressly tells that the Britons did lay up their corn in subterraneous repositories.

About three miles on the right of our road is the small village of *Erith*, situated on the banks of the Thames, and lying open to the upper part of *Long Reach*, where the East Indiamen, in their passage up the river, discharge part of their cargoes, a circumstance of great advantage to this place. It consists principally of one street, leading down to the water side, and a second branching off towards the church on the west. The parish church is a very ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, a south chapel, and a south aisle, with a low tower and spire at the west end. There are several ancient monuments and brasses in this church: among which is an alabaster tomb, in the chapel, in memory of Elizabeth, countess of Shrewsbury, who is represented in her robes and coronet, lying on a mat, with a lion at her feet, and her head on a cushion. There are various shields of arms upon the sides of the tomb, with numerous quarterings, displaying the inter-marriages and alliances of the family. The countess died in the 10th of Queen Elizabeth.

According to Lambard, Erith was anciently incorporated. It at present carries on a considerable trade in corn and wood, of which great quantities are annually shipped from the wharfs here.

Leesnes Abbey, in Erith parish, was founded in

the year 1178, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, by Richard de Lucy, chief justice in the reign of Henry II. who became the first abbot; he died in the following year, and was buried in the choir of the church.

This abbey was suppressed in 1524; and in 1630, the estates being the property of Sir John Hippesley, knight, he, according to the account transmitted by Weever, in his "Funeral Monuments" "appointed certain workmen to digge amongst the rubbish of the decayed fabricke of the church (which had lain a long time buried in her own ruines, and groun over with oak, elm, and ash trees) for tomb stones. These happened upon a goodly funeral monument; the full proportion of a man, in his coate armour, his sword hanging at his side by a broad belt, upon which the flower-de-luce was engraven in many places; being, as I take it, the rebus or device of the Lucies. This, his (Sir Richard Lucie's) representation, or picture, lay upon a flat marble stone; that stone upon a trough, or coffin, of white smooth hewn asheler stone; in that coffin and a sheet of lead, both being made fit for the dimensions of a dead body, the remains of an ashie, drie, carkase lay enwrapped, whole and undisjoined, and upon the head some haire, or a *simile quiddam* of haire, appeared; they likewise found other statues of men in like manner proportioned, as also of a woman in her attire and habiliments, with many grave-stones and bones of the deceased; to see all which great confluence of people resorted."

The site of the abbey and the surrounding demesne are now occupied as a farm. Very considerable remains of the abbot's lodging still exist. The rooms in the ground-floor are of stone, and the upper of strong framed timber. The whole are comprised in the present farm-house.

Belvidere, the beautiful seat of Sampson Gideon,

Lord Eardley, is situated about a mile from the river Thames, and nearly the same distance between Lesnes Abbey and Erith. The grounds are not extensive; they are, however, agreeably diversified and well wooded. The house commands some very rich prospects of the river Thames, and the opposite parts of Essex. It is elegantly fitted up, and contains a fine collection of paintings, by the best masters; among them is a view of Venice, and its companion, with the ceremony of the Doge marrying the sea, by Canaletti.—The Alchemist, Teniers.—Sir John Gage, Holbein.—Noah's Ark, Brueghel.—St. Catherine, Leonardo da Vinci—The Dutch admiral Van Tromp, F. Hals.—Rembrandt painting an old woman, Rembrandt—A courtezan and her gallant, Georgione.—The golden Age, Brueghel.—Snyders, with his wife and child, Rubens.—Marriage in Cana, P. Veronese.—The Genealogy of Christ, Albert Durer.—The Conception, and the Flight into Egypt, Murillo.—Christ and the Doctors, Lucca Giordano.—A Landscape, Claude; and three Landscapes by Poussin.

East Wickham Church, about six miles from Dartford, on the right of our road, is a small and ancient building of flint and stone, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a shingled turret rising from the west end of the roof. It contains several ancient memorials. On a slab in the pavement of the chaneel is inlaid in brass a cross fleury, containing small busts of a male and female, in very ancient French dresses. On another slab, now covered by a pew, are brasses of a man and his three wives. The former was a “youman of the garde,” and died in 1568; he is represented in his uniform, a small ruff, short jacket, and trunk hose; at his left side a sword, and on his breast a rose, surmounted by a crown.

At a short distance from the road over *Shooter's*

Hill, on the south side, is a high triangular tower of brick, built “to commemorate the achievements of the late gallant officer Sir William James, Bart. in the East Indies, during his command of the company’s marine forces in those seas; and in a particular manner to record the conquest of the castle of Severndroog, on the coast of Malabar, which fell to his superior valour and able conduct on the second day of April, 1755.” This pleasing memorial of a brave and exemplary commander is now in a lamentable state of decay, through neglect.

Shooter’s Hill, from a very early period became noted for the numerous robberies committed upon it. In the sixth of King Richard II. an order was issued to cut down the woods on each side of the road at “*Sheteres Held*, leading from London to Rochester, which was become very dangerous to travellers, in compliance with the statute of Edward I. for widening roads where there were woods which afforded shelter for thieves.” The widening of the road in the year 1739, and the great increase of the population of the neighbourhood, have rendered the danger of travelling over *Shooter’s Hill* almost nugatory, and the declivity has been recently lessened, to the great benefit of the passenger.

WOOLWICH.

This place was anciently called *Hulviz*, *Wolwiche*, *Wollewic*, &c. It is therefore difficult to ascertain the true etymology. According to Hasted, *Hulviz* signifies the “dwelling on the Creek.” It was originally inhabited only by fishermen, and owes its present consequence to the establishment of a ROYAL DOCK, about the time of Henry VIII. The augmentation of the royal artillery, who have their head-quarters here, and the establishment of the Royal Arsenal at this place, have greatly promoted the prosperity of the town.

The church is a modern structure of brick, re-

built between the years 1726 and 1740, at an expense of about 6,500l. It contains but few sepulchral monuments.

Near the Arsenal is a chapel, lately erected, for the accommodation of persons employed in the public works.

Among the charitable institutions at this place, are an Alm's-house and two Schools. The Alms-house was founded for five poor widows, previous to the year 1562, by Sir Martin Bowes, and endowed with lands and tenements, which now yield to this charity about 25l. yearly, besides coals and some other articles. The Girl's School was built and endowed from a bequest made by Mrs. Ann Withers, in 1753, of 100l. in money, and 1100l. Old South Sea Annuities, for the purpose of teaching thirty poor girls to read and to work with the needle. The other school was founded under the will of Mrs. Mary Wiseman, who in 1758, left 1000l. Old South Sea Annuities, for the educating, clothing, and apprenticing of six poor orphan boys, sons of shipwrights, who have served their apprenticeship in the Dock-yard. The original endowment has been augmented by vesting some part of the interest in the funds, so that there are now eight boys educated on this establishment.

The town of Woolwich has greatly increased in size within the last few years; and many of the new buildings are of a commodious and eligible character. A considerable improvement was effected by an act of Parliament, for paving, watching; &c. obtained about the 47th year of George III. Under the provisions of this act a new market-house has been erected, and there is a weekly market on Fridays, but it is only thinly attended. Several vessels (termed the Hulks) are stationed on the river Thames, in the vicinity of the Arsenal and Dock-yard, for the reception of convicts

sentenced to a certain term of confinement; and these persons are employed in various labours connected with those establishments. According to the returns made under the Population Act in 1811, Woolwich then contained 2446 houses, and 17,054 inhabitants.

The principal, and most interesting objects of curiosity at this place are the **DOCK-YARD**, **ROYAL ARSENAL**, and the various works and buildings connected with the **OFFICE OF ORDNANCE**.

It is not ascertained precisely when the *Dock-yard* was first established. Bishop Gibson supposes it to be the oldest Royal Dock in the kingdom. It has been progressively enlarged, and at present includes an area of about three quarters of a mile in length, by one furlong and a half in width. Within this space there are two dry docks, several slips, three mast ponds, a smith's shop, with forges for making anchors, a model loft, storehouses of various description, mast-houses, sheds for timber, dwellings for different officers, and other buildings. The whole is managed by, and under the immediate inspection of, the Navy Board, and it is visited in general, weekly by the junior surveyor, and occasionally by the deputy comptroller. The resident officers are, a clerk of the cheque, a store-keeper, a master shipwright and his assistants, a clerk of the survey, a master attendant, a surgeon, &c. The number of artificers and labourers employed here and in the arsenal, in time of war, is not less than 6000; in time of peace the number is generally between 1000 and 1500.

Between the Dock-yard and the Royal Arsenal is an extensive building, about 400 yards in length, containing a rope-walk, where cables of all dimensions are made for the service of the navy. Between three and four hundred workmen are constantly employed here.

The *Royal Arsenal* includes nearly sixty acres,

upon which are numerous piles of building ; among the oldest of which are the Foundery and the late Military Academy : these were erected in the year 1719. There are three furnaces in the Foundery, and a machine for boring cannon. The largest furnace will melt about seventeen tons of metal at one time. The time requisite to perform the operation of boring is according to the size of the piece : a twelve-pounder taking about five days. In another quadrangular range of buildings, near the Foundery, there are two other boring machines and various workshops, where the ordnance, after being proved, are finished for service. Brass ordnance alone are made here. The Foundery is under the direction of an inspector, a master-founder, and an assistant founder.

Nearly adjoining the Foundery is the *Laboratory*, where fire-works and cartridges, for the use of the navy and army are made up ; and bombs, carcases, granadoes, &c. charged. This is under the care of a comptroller, a chief-master, two assistant fire-masters, an inspector of gunpowder, and other officers. The other buildings in the arsenal consist of storehouses of different kinds ; workshops, in one of which a planing machine has lately been erected, worked by a small steam engine ; and offices of various descriptions. The chief officers of the Arsenal are, a clerk of the cheque, a clerk of the survey, a store-keeper, &c.

The *New Military Academy* is situated about a mile southward from the town, on the upper part of Woolwich Common. It is built in the castellated form, after the designs of Wyatt, and consists in front of a centre and two wings, united by corridor, with a range of building behind, containing the hall, servants' offices, &c. The centre forms a quadrangle, with octagonal towers at the angles, and contains the teaching rooms, which are four in number ; the masters' desks are situated in the

towers. The apartments for the cadets and chief officers are in the wings. The whole edifice is embattled, and built with brick whitened over. Its length is somewhat more than 200 yards. The entire expense of this building is estimated at not less than 150,000l.

The number of pupils, who are called cadets, amounts to about 300. The academy is under the direction of the Master General and Board of Ordnance for the time being, a lieutenant-governor, an inspector, a professor of mathematics, and three masters ; a professor of chemistry, a professor of fortification, and two masters; two masters in arithmetic, two French masters, three drawing masters, a dancing master, fencing master, and others. The master general of the ordnance is always captain of the cadets' company.

The cadets are all young gentlemen of respectable families, and on the completion of their studies are regularly commissioned either in the artillery or engineer's service. They must be at least four feet nine inches high, when admitted, and be qualified to pass an examination in the Latin grammar and in arithmetic, as far as the end of vulgar fractions ; and their age must not exceed sixteen nor be under fourteen. They receive pay immediately to the amount of 45l. 12s. 6d. annually, which is considered as sufficient to supply every necessary article, except linen.

The principal front of the *Artillery Barracks* comprehends an extent of more than 400 yards. It consists of six ranges of brick building, united by a central building of stone, ornamented with Doric columns in front, and the royal arms and military trophies above, and four other lower buildings filling up the division between each range. These contain a library and book-room for the officers, a mess-room, a guard-room, and a chapel which will contain 1000 persons. At a short distance from

the back part of the chapel is a new *Riding-School*, erected of brick, from Mr. Wyatt's design, on the model of an ancient temple. It has a very grand appearance ; its length is about 50 yards, and its breadth 21.

The regiment of artillery consists of nine battalions, of which about 2000 men are stationed at Woolwich.

On the east side of the barracks are the *Military Hospitals*, the largest of which has been lately erected, and has accommodations for the reception of 700 men. There are several detached buildings, for the use of the artillery, built on various parts of the common. A new Guard House has been lately built, also a Veterinary Hospital. On the west side of the barracks is a piece of water, where experiments with gun-boats, &c. are occasionally made. A new road from this quarter towards Charlton has been lately opened.

In addition to the Public Buildings already noticed, may be mentioned the Marine Barracks ; an Infirmary, for the accommodation of marines requiring medical assistance ; and a grand dépôt for military stores : all of which have been erected within the few last years.

The whole military, as well as civil establishment at Woolwich, is under the immediate superintendance of the master-general and board of ordnance.

At *Charlton*, a small village on the right of our road, two miles from Woolwich, is *Charlton House*, late the residence of Lady Wilson. It was built in the reign of James I. and forms an oblong square, with projections at the end of each front, crowned by turrets, and an open balustrade going round the summit of the whole. The centre also projects, and the entrance is ornamented by Corinthian columns. The interior of the house displays some curious particulars of ancient decoration. In a

room adjoining to the saloon is a chimney piece, with a slab of black marble so exquisitely polished, that Lord Downe is said to have seen in it a robbery committed on Blackheath ; the tradition adds, that he sent out his servants, who apprehended the thieves. The gallery is a handsome and spacious apartment, containing some good paintings, chiefly portraits ; also a large and valuable collection of natural history, made by the late Lady Wilson, consisting of insects, minerals, extraneous fossils, and other subjects. The park and pleasure grounds comprise about seventy acres.

On the east side of Charlton church is an elegant villa, built about twenty years ago by Earl Cholmondeley, in a most beautiful situation at the western extremity of Hanging Wood. Through the wood is a pleasant walk to Woolwich, and at the further end is a very large and deep *sand-pit*. In this pit the first stratum is gravel, which varies, according to the surface of the ground, from five or six to about fifteen feet in depth ; beneath are various strata of clay, gravel, loam, and marl, running parallel, being altogether between thirty and forty feet, which cover a bed of sand of forty-three feet in depth. In the stratum of marl are found prodigious numbers of extraneous fossils. This vein is about six or eight feet thick, and the shells in it are so numerous, that, as Woodward justly observes, the mass is almost composed of them, there being only a very little marl interposed. These shells consist of a great variety of univalves and bivalves, as, *conchæ*, *ostræ*, *buccinæ*, &c. They are very brittle, and for the most part resemble those found at Tours in France, and at Hordwell Cliff in Hampshire ; some of them are impregnated with mundic.

Charlton had formerly a weekly market, and a three days' annual fair, under a grant from Henry III. to the monks of Bermondsey. Philipott, who

writes in 1659, mentions the former "as not long since discontinued; but the fair," he adds, "is not disused, but kept yearly upon St. Luke's day, and called *horn fair*, by reason of the plenty of winding horns, and cups, and other vessels of horn, there brought to be sold." "This fair," says Mr. Lysons, "retaining the same name, still continues; it was formerly celebrated by a burlesque procession, which passed from Deptford, through Greenwich, to Charlton, each person wearing some ornament of horn on his head. The procession has been discontinued since the year 1768. It is said by a vague and idle tradition, to have owed its origin to a compulsive grant, made by King John, or some other of our kings, when detected in an adventure of gallantry, while resident at Eltham Palace."

Charlton Church was rebuilt between the years 1630 and 1640. It is constructed of brick, and is neatly fitted up. It contains several handsome monuments.

Between Eastcombe and Westcombe, on the right of our road, is *Woodlands*, the beautiful seat of John Julius Angerstein, Esq. who laid out the grounds and erected the mansion, about the year 1772. The house is a handsome structure, elegantly fitted up, and contains a small, but well chosen, collection of pictures. Among them is the celebrated portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Garrick between tragedy and comedy.—The *Venus*, and a boy piping, by the same artist.—A beautiful landscape, by Cuyp, and a fine painting of Rubens, by Vandyck. The grounds are remarkably pleasant, and the prospects from them of the river, and adjacent parts of Essex and Kent, are very fine. The Botanic Garden is said to contain one of the most extensive collection of curious plants and heaths in the kingdom.

Blackheath is partly situated in the parish of

Greenwich, and partly in those of Lewisham and Charlton. The *Watling Street*, a Roman Way, crossed this heath, in its course from London to Dover, and various ancient remains have been discovered on that side of the heath nearest to Greenwich. At a small distance from the corner of the hedge, upon the right, where the road to Dover and that to Lee part, are remains of three *Barrows*, in one of which some bones were found. In 1710. a great many urns were dug up here, and among them two of an unusual form, the one globular, the other cylindrical; both of fine red clay. The cylindrical one was about eighteen inches in length, and contained a great quantity of ashes, and also six or seven coins, much obliterated; but on two of them the names of the Emperors Claudius and Galliehus might be distinguished. The globular urn was about six feet three inches in circumference, in its widest part, and contained ashes; below the rim, at the mouth, were the words *Marcus Aurelius IIII.* rudely scratched. A glass urn is also mentioned by Dr. Plot to have been found on the heath, in a bed of hard gravel.

The Danes had an encampment on Blackheath, and it has many times since been the station of a military force. In 1381 Wat Tyler, Jack Straw, and their associates, were encamped on Blackheath.—Jack Cade, the counterfeit Mortimer, twice occupied the same station in 1450. On the 23rd of February, 1451, the king was met on Blackheath by a great number of Cade's deluded followers, in their shirts, who humbly on their knees craved for pardon. In 1452 Henry VI. pitched his tent upon Blackheath, when he was preparing to oppose the forces of the Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV. In 1471 the Bastard Falconbridge encamped there with his army. In the year 1497, Lord Audley and the Cornish rebels pitched their tents upon Blackheath, where they waited the arrival of Hen-

ry VII. and his army. A battle ensued, on the 22nd of July, the rebels were overthrown, and their chiefs taken and executed : the site of Michael Joseph's tent, one of the ringleaders, was shewn when Lambard wrote his perambulation ; it was commonly called the Smith's Forge, Joseph having been by trade a blacksmith.

Blackheath has been also the scene of several triumphant processions and meetings of crowned heads, attended with much splendid pageantry.—Here, in 1400, King Henry IV. with great parade and magnificence, met the Emperor of Constantinople, when he arrived in England to solicit assistance against Bajazet, Emperor of the Turks. Here on the 23rd of November, 1415, the mayor and aldermen of London, with 400 citizens, clothed in scarlet, with red and white hoods, met their victorious monarch returning from the field of Agincourt.—Here, in 1416, the citizens met the Emperor Sigismund, who came to mediate a peace between France and England, conducting him hence to Lambeth, where he was met by the king. In 1474 the citizens met Edward IV. on Blackheath, as he returned from France. In 1519, a solemn embassy, consisting of the Admiral of France, the bishop of Paris, and others, with 1200 persons in their train, was met here by the lord admiral of England, attended by a numerous retinue. The same year Cardinal Campeius, being sent by the Pope into England, as his legate, was received upon this heath by the Duke of Norfolk, and a great number of prelates, knights and gentlemen, who conducted him to a rich tent of cloth of gold ; then he arrayed himself in his cardinal's robes, and rode thence in much state to London. A still more magnificent procession was that which appeared upon Blackheath at the meeting between Henry VIII. and the Lady Ann of Cleves, on the third of January, 1540.—The chronicles tell us that she came down Shooter's Hill at twelve

o'clock, and alighted at a tent of cloth of gold, prepared on the heath for her reception. The king having notice of her arrival, went through the park to meet her, attended by most of the nobility, the bishops, the heralds, the foreign ambassadors, &c. The procession from the heath to Greenwich Palace, was attended by the king's and princess's train, being in number 600; by 1200 citizens and others, clad in velvet, with chains of gold; by most of the female nobility; and a great number of ladies. All the city barges were on the water near the palace; and the procession was saluted with peals of artillery from the tower in the park. The marriage ceremony was performed in the chapel at Greenwich. In April and May, 1585, the city militia, to the number of 4 or 5000, mustered before the Queen at Greenwich, completely armed, for six or eight days; during this period they encamped on Blackheath. On the first of May, 1645, Col. Blunt, to please the Kentish people, who were fond of old customs, particularly May games, drew out two regiments of foot, and exercised them on Blackheath, representing a mock fight between the Cavaliers and the Round-heads.

The heath has been considerably improved within the last thirty or forty years, by the erection of numerous elegant villas for the residence of very respectable families. The *Paragon*, and one or two of the mansions in *South Place*, on the south part of the heath, are handsome brick edifices, built on part of the estate called *Wrickles-marsh*, which formerly belonged to Sir Gregory Page, Bart. The magnificent structure erected by Sir Gregory upon this estate was alienated in 1784, by his great nephew, Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart. and three years afterwards the materials were sold in lots. A part of the walls is, however, yet standing in ruins, a melancholy monument of its former grandeur.

Morden College, a short distance east from the Paragon, was founded by Sir John Morden, bart. an affluent Turkey merchant, who had been settled at Aleppo, and on his return erected this structure, which was completed in 1695, for the reception of decayed merchants. The number of resident pensioners is now fixed at thirty. They must be upwards of fifty years of age, and either bachelors or widowers: the allowance of each is forty shillings per month; together with coals, candles, washing, medicines, &c. There is also a treasurer and chaplain, the former of whom has a salary of 50*l.* and the latter of 60*l.* per annum. The management of the college is vested in seven trustees of the company of Turkey merchants, and in case of the failure of that body, they are to be chosen out of the East India Company. The benefactions which have been made to the college since the original endowment, amount to nearly 3000*l.*

On that part of Blackheath which immediately adjoins to the west side of Greenwich Park, are several handsome villas. A house on this part of the heath, now taken down, was occupied for several years by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Contiguous to the site of the above, is a mansion inhabited, in her decline of life, by the late Duchess of Brunswick. This villa is now the residence of the Princess Sophia of Gloucester. The Earl of Dartmouth has, also, a seat on this side of the heath. In digging in the Earl's garden there were found, in 1803, about one foot below the gravel, which here forms the natural surface of the heath, several *Roman* urns, which were presented by his lordship to the British Museum.

Between Blackheath and Deptford, about half-way down the hill, and between two or three hundred yards from the main road, on the north side, a singular *Cavern* was discovered in 1780, by the

workmen employed in laying the foundations of a house. The entrance is by a flight of steps, descending about fifty feet; this leads into a range of seven irregular chambers, or apartments, cut out of the solid chalk, and communicating with each other by smaller avenues. The apartments vary in extent, but the general measurement may perhaps be stated at from twelve or fifteen to thirty-six or forty feet in length and width. In the southernmost chamber there is a well, about twenty-seven feet in depth, which formerly supplied very fine water.—The greatest depth of the lower part of this cavern, from the surface of the ground, is said to be nearly 170 feet, and its length, from the entrance, about the same.

GREENWICH

Is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, about a mile to the right of our road. This place was called *Grenewic* by the Saxons, and subsequently *East Greenwich*, to distinguish it from West Greenwich, or Deptford. It was here that the whole Danish fleet, in the time of King Etheldred, lay, whilst the main body of their army was encamped on Blackheath, as mentioned in a preceding page.

Soon after the year 1417, the manor of Greenwich became vested in Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who obtained from Henry VI. a licence to fortify and embattle his manor-house, and to make a park of 200 acres. He accordingly rebuilt the palace, and enclosed the park. From the pleasantness of the situation, he called this estate *Placentia*, or the manor of Pleasaunce. After his death, in 1447, it reverted to the Crown, and became the favourite residence of Edward IV. The palace was enlarged by Henry VII. and completed by Henry VIII. who was born here, June 28th, 1491. During this monarch's reign, Greenwich became one of the

principal scenes of that festivity for which his court was celebrated.

Queen Elizabeth was remarkably fond of this palace, and made it, in several years, her principal summer residence. Hentzner, a German traveller, gives a curious and interesting description of Elizabeth's court at Greenwich. The presence chamber, he observes, " was hung with rich tapestry, and, according to the English fashion, strewed with hay. When the queen came out to go to prayers she was attended in the following manner: first went gentlemen, barons, earls, knights of the garter, all richly dressed and bare-headed; next came the chancellor bearing the seals in a red silk purse, between two, one of which carried the royal sceptre, the other the sword of state in a red scabbard, studded with golden fleur de lis, the point upwards; next came the queen in the sixty-fifth year of her age, very majestic, her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled; her eyes small, yet black, and pleasant; her nose a little hooked; her lips narrow, and her teeth black, (a defect the English seem subject to from their too great use of sugar): she had in her ears two pearls, with very rich drops; she wore false hair, and that red; upon her head she had a small crown, reported to be made of some of the gold of the celebrated Lunebourg table. Her bosom was uncovered, as all the English ladies have it till they marry, and she had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewels; her hands were small, but her fingers long, and her stature neither tall nor low; her air was stately, her manner of speaking mild and obliging. That day she was dressed in white silk, bordered with pearls of the size of beans, and over it a mantle of black silk, shot with silver threads; her train was very long, the end of it borne by a marchioness; instead of a chain she had an oblong collar of gold and jewels. As she went

along in all this slate and magnificence, she spoke very graciously, first to one, then to another, whether foreign ministers, or those who attended for different reasons, in English, French, and Italian; for besides being well skilled in Greek, Latin, and the languages I have mentioned, she is mistress of Spanish, Scotch, and Dutch: whoever speaks to her, it is kneeling; now and then she raises some with her hand; wherever she turned her face as she was going along, every body fell down on their knees. The ladies of the court followed next to her, very handsome, and well shaped, and for the most part dressed in white. She was guarded on each side by the gentlemen-pensioners, fifty in number, with gilt battle-axes. In the ante-chapel next the hall, where we were, petitions were presented to her, and she received them most graciously, which occasioned the acclamation of "Long live Queen Elizabeth!" she answered it with, "I thank you, my good people."

James I. was often resident at Greenwich, and the Princess Mary, and others of his children, were born here. Considerable additions were made to the buildings by his Queen, Anne of Denmark, who laid the foundations of the "House of Delight," in the park, now the ranger's lodge. This was completed by Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. who employed Inigo Jones as the architect, and it is characterized by the late Lord Orford as one of the most beautiful of his works. The ceilings were painted by Horatio Gentileschi, and the whole building was finished so magnificently, that Philipott says it surpassed all others of the kind in England. After the Restoration, Charles II. finding the whole in a decayed and ruinous state, ordered it to be pulled down, and commenced a new palace of freestone, on a most magnificent plan, on the same spot. Of this building the king lived to see but

one wing completed, at the expense of £36,000, wherein his Majesty occasionally resided.

In the year 1694, King William III. and his royal consort, Mary, by their letters patent, granted the palace, with other buildings, and certain parcels of land adjoining, to the Lord keeper Somers, the Duke of Leeds, the Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery, the Duke of Shrewsbury, Sydney Lord Godolphin, and others, in trust, " to erect and found an hospital for the relieve and support of seamen serving on board the shippes or vessels belonging to the navy royall of us, our heirs, or successors, or employ'd in our or their service at sea, who by reason of age, wounds, or disabilities, shall be incapable of further service at sea, and be unable to maintain themselves: and for the sustentation of the widows, and the maintenance and education of the children of seamen, happening to be slaine or disabled in such sea service, and also for the further relieve and encouragement of seamen, and improvement of navigation."

In the following year, 1695, Queen Mary being then dead, the King appointed commissioners for the purpose of considering, with the assistance of the surveyor-general and other artists, what part of King Charles's Palace, and the other buildings granted for that purpose, would be fit for the intended Hospital, and how they might best be prepared for that use; of procuring models for such new buildings as might be required; of preparing, with the assistance of the attorney and solicitor-general, a charter of foundation, with statutes and ordinances for the use of the Hospital, and for other purposes.

After their first and second meetings, in May, 1695, the commissioners formed a committee of sixty persons, to whom the immediate management of the foundation was intrusted, and Mr. John Scarborough was then appointed clerk of the works,

and Sir Christopher Wren, architect: the latter, to his great honour, undertook to superintend the work, and to contribute his time and skill, without any emolument whatever. The foundations of the first new building, called the Bass building, were laid on the 3d of June, 1696, and the superstructure was finished in two years afterwards. From this period the Hospital has been gradually enlarged and improved, till it has arrived at its present height of splendour and magnificence.

In the year 1775, the commissioners became a body corporate, by virtue of a charter of his present Majesty. This charter grants powers for the completion of the building, for the provision of seamen, either within or without the Hospital, for the making of bye-laws, &c. It is also provided by this charter that all the officers of the Hospital should be sea-faring men; the office of the directors is defined, and they are required to inspect the carrying on of the buildings, to state the accounts, to make contracts; and to place boys out as apprentices. The internal regulation of the Hospital to be in the governor and council, as appointed under a commission of Queen Anne, in 1703. This charter was followed by an act of parliament, which vested in the commissioners, thus incorporated, all the estates held in trust for the benefit of the Hospital.

The Commissioners and Governor of Greenwich Hospital appointed under the charter are, the Archbishops, the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of the Privy Council, all the great Officers of State, the twelve Judges, the flag Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, the Master and five senior Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, the Mayor and three senior Aldermen of London, the Governor, the Deputy Governor, the Directors, and other Officers of the Hospital for the time being. The principal officers are, a governor, a lieutenant-governor, four captains, eight lieutenants, a treasurer, secretary, au-

ditor, surveyor, clerk of the works, clerk of the cheque, two chaplains, a physician, surgeon, steward, and various assistants and inferior servants. The salary of the governor is 1000l. ; that of the lieutenant-governor, is 400l. ; the captains have each 230l. per annum ; the lieutenants 115l. each ; the treasurer and surveyor 200l. each ; the secretary, clerk of the cheque, and steward, 160l. ; the auditor 100l. ; the physician 182l. 10s. ; the chaplains, 130l. each ; and the clerk of the works, 91l. 5s. The officers are also allowed a certain quantity of coals and candles, and 14d. a day, in lieu of diet.

Greenwich Hospital is a magnificent and extensive structure, principally built with Portland stone, consisting of four distinct quadrangular piles of building, distinguished by the names of the respective monarchs in whose reigns they were founded or built.

The front towards the Thames consists of two ranges of stone buildings, with the ranger's house at the back part in the centre, behind which the park rises with a noble ascent. These wings, between which is a large area, bear the names of King Charles and Queen Anne, and have a very general correspondence, both in style and arrangement. The north and south fronts of each present the appearance of a double pavilion, conjoined above by the continuation of an attic order, with a balustrade, which surmounts the whole, but separated below by an open portal. The centre of each pavilion displays an elegant pediment, supported by four Corinthian columns ; and the sides a double pilaster, of the same order. In the tympanum of the eastern pediment of King Charles's building is a sculpture of Mars and Fame. The east front of this building, which corresponds to the west front of Queen Anne's, is rusticated, and has a tetrastyle portico in the centre, of the Corinthian order.

The two southern ranges of buildings, which

bear the names of King William and Queen Mary, have, like the above, a general conformity to each other, though differing in parts and ornaments. To the inner side of each range is attached a handsome colonnade of Portland stone, supported by numerous duplicated Doric columns and pilasters, and extending to the length of 347 feet, with a return pavilion at the end, 70 feet long. Above the southern extremity of each colonnade is a turreted dome, rising to the height of 120 feet.

Queen Mary's building contains *the chapel*, which is one of the most elegant specimens of Grecian architecture in this country. This chapel is on the site of a former structure, which was destroyed on the 2d of January, 1779, by a dreadful fire, that likewise consumed the great dining-hall, and as many of the wards as contained the lodgings of 500 people. The whole, however, has been since rebuilt; and the chapel was opened for divine service on the 20th of September, 1789. The portal consists of an architrave, frieze, and cornice of statuary marble, the jams of which are twelve feet high, in one piece, and enriched with excellent sculpture. The frieze is the work of Bacon, and consists of the figures of two angels, with festoons, supporting the sacred writings, in the leaves of which is the following inscription:

The law was given by Moses:

But grace and truth came by Jesus Christ:

Within this entrance is a portico of six fluted columns, fifteen feet high. The capitals and bases are Ionic, after Greek models. The columns support the organ gallery, and are crowned with an entablature and balustrade, enriched with suitable ornaments. On the tablet, in the front of the gallery, is a basso reliefo, representing the figures of angels sounding the harp; on the pedestals, on each side, are ornaments, consisting of trumpets and other instruments of music; and on the tab-

let between is the following inscription, in letters of gold :

Praise him with the sound of the trumpet,
Praise him with stringed instruments and organs.

Psalm, 150.

In this gallery is a very fine organ made by Mr. Samuel Green. On each side of the organ-gallery are four grand columns, their shafts of Scagliola, in imitation of Sienna Marble, by Richter, and their capitals and vases of statuary marble. At the opposite end of the chapel are four others of the same sort, which support the arched ceiling and roof. The columns are of the Corinthian order, and, with their pedestals, are 28 feet high. On the sides of the chapel, between the upper and lower range of windows, are the galleries, in which are pews for the officers and their families: those of the governor and lieutenant governor, which are opposite to each other, are distinguished by ornaments consisting of the naval crown, and other suitable insignia. Underneath these galleries, and the cantilivers which support them, are ranges of fluted pilasters. The cantilivers are decorated with antique foliage; the entablature over the pilasters with marine ornaments; the intervals between with festoons, &c. and the pedestals of the balustrade, in the front of the galleries, with tridents and wreaths. The tablet in the middle of each balustrade contains the hospital's arms, and the frieze below is carved with a foliage, in the Greek mode. Over the lower range of windows are paintings in chiaro oscuro, representing some of the principal events in the life of our Saviour, which are accompanied with ornaments of candelabra and festoons. Above the gallery is a richly carved stone fascia, on which stands a range of pilasters of the composite mode, their shafts being of Scagliola, corresponding with those of the eight great columns, and jointly with them appearing to

support the epistylium, which surrounds the whole chapel. This epistylium is enriched with angels, bearing festoons of oak leaves, dolphins, shells, and other applicable ornaments. From this rises the carved ceiling, which is divided into compartments, and enriched with foliage, golochi, &c. in the antique style. Between the upper pilasters are recesses, in which are painted in chiaro oscuro, the Apostles and Evangelists. At each end of the galleries are concave recesses, ornamented with flowers carved in stone and other embellishments. In these recesses are the doors of entrance into the galleries, decorated with enriched pilasters and entablatures, and a group of ornaments, consisting of the naval crown, wreaths of laurel, and tridents. Above the doors are circular recesses, containing paintings in chiaro oscuro, of the prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, Moses, and David. The communion table is a semi-oval slab of statuary marble, near 8 feet long. This table is supported by six cherubim standing on a white marble step, of the same dimensions. Above is a painting by West, in a superb carved and gilt frame, representing the Preservation of St. Paul from Shipwreck, on the island of Melita. This picture is 25 feet high, and 14 feet wide, and consists of three principal groups. The first, which is at the lower part, represents the mariners and prisoners bringing on shore the various articles which have been preserved from the wreck: near these is an elegant figure, intended for a Roman lady of distinction, clasping with affection an urn, containing the ashes of her deceased husband, who had fallen in the wars of Judea. Before her is an aged infirm man, who, being unable to assist himself, is carried in the arms of two robust young men. In the middle part of the piece is the principal group, consisting of St. Paul, shaking into the fire the viper that had fastened on his hand, the brethren who ac-

companied him, the friendly centurion, and a band of Roman soldiers, with their proper insignia. The figures above these, on the summit of the rocks, form the third group, and consist of the hospitable islanders, lowering down fuel and other necessaries for the relief of the sufferers. The sea, and the wrecked ship, appear in the back ground, and combine to exhibit a scene that cannot fail of having a proper effect on the minds of sea-faring men, and of impressing them with a due sense of their past preservation, and their present comfortable situation and support in this glorious asylum for naval worth. On either side the arch which terminates the top of this picture, are angels of statuary marble, by Bacon; one bearing the cross; the others the emblems of the eucharist. This excellent combination of the works of art is terminated above, in the segment between the great cornice and ceiling, by a painting of the Ascension, executed by Rebecca, in chiaro oscuro, forming the last in the series of paintings of the life of our Saviour, which surround the chapel. The middle of the aisle, and the space round the organ gallery, are paved with black and white marble, in golochi, frets, and other ornaments; having in the centre an anchor and seaman's compass. The pulpit is on a circular plan, supported by six fluted columns of lime-tree, with an entablature above, richly carved, and of the same materials. The inter-columns display the following alto-relievos, taken from the acts of the Apostles, executed after designs by West. The Conversion of St. Paul, Acts, chap. 9th. Cornelius's Vision, chap. 10. Peter released from prison by the Angel, chap. 12. Elymas struck blind, chap. 13. St. Paul preaching at Athens, and converting Dionysius, the Areopagite, chap. 17. Paul pleading before Felix, chap. 24. The reader's desk is formed on a square plan, with columns at the four corners, and an entabla-

ture over them, similar to those of the pulpit; in the four inter-columns are alto-relievos of the prophets Daniel, Micah, Zechariah, and Malachi.

The following paintings in chiaro oscuro, relative to our Saviour, are placed over the lower windows: the first four of the series are at the east end of the south side of the chapel, and represent the Nativity.—The Angel appearing to the Shepherds.—The Magi worshipping.—The Flight into Egypt. The four which follow on the same side are by Catton, and represent St. John baptizing.—Calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew.—Our Saviour preaching from a ship to the people on shore.—The stilling of the Tempest. The four at the west end of the north side are by Milburne, and represent our Saviour walking on the sea, and saving Peter from sinking.—The blind man cured by a touch.—Lazarus raised from the dead.—The Transfiguration. The next four on the same side are by Rebecca, and represent the Lord's Supper.—Our Saviour carried before Pilate.—The Crucifixion.—The Resurrection. The Apostles and Evangelists, in the recesses between the upper windows, and the four Prophets in the circles above the gallery doors, are by the last mentioned artist, after designs by West. On the sides of the gate which opens to these buildings from the park, are placed a large terrestrial and celestial globe; and in the centre of the area is a statue of George II.

The hall of this hospital is painted by Sir James Thornhill. The ceiling displays a very large and deep oval frame, in the centre of which King William and Queen Mary are represented, seated on a throne, and surrounded by personifications of the cardinal virtues, the seasons, the four elements, the signs of the zodiac, and various other symbolical devices. At each end of the oval, the ceiling is raised in perspective, and exhibits a gallery, with an elliptic arch, supported by groups of stone

coloured figures. These galleries display various appropriate naval embellishments, with the English rivers, and the arts and sciences relating to navigation. The sides of the hall are adorned with fluted pilasters and trophies ; and in recesses, on the north side, are allegorical figures, in chiaro oscuro, of the more liberal virtues, as Hospitality, Generosity, &c.

From the money given to the persons who shew the chapel and hall, a moderate allowance is granted to themselves : the rest makes an excellent fund towards the maintenance of not less than 200 poor boys, the sons of slain or disabled mariners ; and out of this fund the boys are entirely provided for, and taught such a share of mathematical learning as fits them for the sea service.

The number of pensioners in this noble hospital has gradually increased with the finances of the establishment, and is, at present, 2,410 : each has a weekly allowance of seven loaves, weighing 16 ounces each ; three pounds of beef ; two of mutton ; a pint of pease ; a pound and a quarter of cheese ; two ounces of butter ; 14 quarts of beer ; and one shilling for pocket money. The pocket money of the boatswain is increased to 2s. 6d. a week ; and that of the mates, to 1s. 6d. Besides which each common pensioner receives, once in two years, a suit of blue, a hat, three pair of stockings, three pair of shoes, four shirts, &c.

There are also 3000 out-pensioners, each of whom is assisted with seven pounds *per annum*.

Greenwich Park contains about 188 acres, and was walled round with brick by James I. It still continues to be vested in the Crown. In the upper part, adjoining Blackheath, are *One Tree Hill* and the *Observatory*, from whence the prospects are remarkably fine. The Park was laid out by Le Notre, in the time of Charles II., and is planted chiefly with elms and Spanish chesnut. In the

year 1784 several ancient barrows were opened in Greenwich Park, and among the articles found in them were spear-heads, knives, human bones and hair, fragments of woollen cloth, lumps of iron and broad-headed nails, with decayed wood adhering to them.

The *Royal Observatory* was founded by Charles II. in 1675, on the site of a Tower which had been erected by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester: the materials of the old tower were employed to construct the new building. It was completed in August, 1676, and the celebrated Flamsteed appointed first astronomer-royal. Since the date of his appointment, considerable additions have been made to the astronomical apparatus; among which is an excellent achromatic telescope, of forty-six inches focal length, with a treble object glass. Within the building is a deep dry well, for the purpose of making observations on the stars in the day-time.

There were, formerly, two religious houses in Greenwich, of which at present there are no remains whatever.

The church is a handsome modern structure of stone, completed in the year 1718. There are no monumental inscriptions within the church. In the old church of St. Alphage, on the site of which the new one is built, was a portrait on glass of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and many monuments and memorials for respectable persons.

Among the minor charitable foundations at Greenwich are two *Hospitals*, or *Almshouses*, for poor people. The more ancient of these was founded by William Lambard, Esq. author of the "Perambulation of Kent," and endowed by him for the maintenance of twenty poor persons, either male or female. He called it "The College of Queen Elizabeth." Nearly 1,300l. in South-Sea Annuities, and some smaller benefactions, to

the amount of 10l. annually, have been given to this hospital since its foundation.

The second hospital, called *Norfolk College*, is situated at the east end of the town, and was founded in 1613, by Henry, Earl of Northampton, for the maintenance of 20 decayed old house-keepers; twelve out of Greenwich, and eight to be alternately chosen out of Shotisham and Castle Rising in Norfolk. To this college belongs a chapel, in which the Earl's body is laid; which, as well as his monument, was removed hither, a few years ago, from the chapel of Dover Castle. Here is also, a neat row of Alm's-houses, erected in 1809, to commemorate the Jubilee, or 50th year of the reign of George III. Two houses have been added to these, by the volunteer infantry of Greenwich.

There are several Schools established at Greenwich for the education of the children of the poor: the principal of which are the *Grey Coat School*, in which sixty boys are clothed and educated, and the *Green Coat School*, in which twenty boys are clothed and instructed in writing, accounts, and navigation.

In the year 1557, two burgesses were returned to parliament by the inhabitants of this town; but this was the only time of their assuming that right.

According to the returns under the population act in 1811, Greenwich, with Deptford, then contained 5903 houses and 36,780 inhabitants.

About one mile from Greenwich is

DEPTFORD,

A large and populous town, deriving its name from its situation on the banks of the Ravensborne, and the deep ford over that river where the bridge now is.

Deptford was also anciently called West Greenwich. This place is chiefly remarkable for its no-

ble docks, in which a vast number of hands are employed.

The Royal Dock, or King's Yard, as it is locally called, includes an area of about 31 acres, which is occupied by various buildings: two wet docks: a double and a single one; three slips for men of war; a basin; two mast ponds; a model loft; mast houses; a large smith's shop, with about 20 forges for anchors; sheds for timber, &c. besides houses for the officers who superintend the works. Near the Royal Dock is *Say's Court*, which was the seat of John Evelyn Esq. the celebrated natural philosopher, and author of "Sylvia: or, a Treatise on Forest Trees." The Czar, Peter the Great, resided in this house for some time, and in the ship yard at this place he completed his knowledge in the practical part of naval architecture. By an order from Queen Elizabeth, the ship Pelican, in which Sir Francis Drake sailed round the globe, was laid up in the mast dock belonging to this yard. A chair was made out of her remains, and presented to the University of Oxford. This appears from the following lines, composed by the celebrated Cowley upon this incident.

" To this great ship, which round the world has run,
And match'd in race the chariot of the sun;
This Pythagorian ship (for it may claim,
Without presumption so deserv'd a name),
By knowledge once, and transformation now,
In her new shape this sacred port allow.
Drake and his ship cou'd not have wish'd from fate
A happier station or more bless'd estate;
For lo! a seat of endless rest is given,
To her in Oxford and to him in Heaven."

Besides the Royal Dock Yard, there are several private docks in the neighbourhood of Deptford; which, from their extent, the many ships continu-

ally repairing and building in them, and the vast stores of timber, and other necessaries, laid up there, would in some countries, be esteemed sufficient for the navy of a kingdom ; though they are here fully employed by the merchants and traders of Great Britain. The *Victualling Office*, sometimes called the *Red House*, stands on the site of a large range of storehouses built with *red* bricks, which was consumed by an accidental fire, in July, 1639 ; the materials were so combustible that nothing could be saved, and the loss was incredible. This building was again destroyed by fire in 1749. The immense pile which now forms the victualling office, has been erected at different times since that period.

In the year 1515, a society was founded at Deptford, by Sir Thomas Spert, Knt. and incorporated by Henry VIII. The grant was made to the shipmen and mariners of this realm, by which they were enabled to begin, to the honour of *the blessed Trinity* and St. Clement, a guild or brotherhood perpetual, concerning the cunning and craft of mariners, and for the increase and augmentation of the ships thereof. The principal business of this society is to take cognizance of all sea-marks, and to erect light-houses upon the several coasts of the kingdom, for the security of navigation ; to direct the replacing or repairing of such as may be removed or decayed ; and to prosecute every person who wilfully and maliciously destroys or injures them ; they are likewise to give the earliest public notice of their proceedings in these matters, and of all alterations that are discovered respecting the depth of water upon the sea coasts ; and of every other circumstance which concerns the navigation within the channel. The cleansing of the Thames, and the preventing and removing obstructions upon the river are within their province. They supply the ships that sail

from the river with such ballast as is taken out of it to increase its depth ; and they also may grant licence to poor seamen, not free of the city of London, to work on the river Thames. They have, likewise, the power of examining the mathematical children of Christ's Hospital, and of the masters of his majesty's ships. The appointing pilots, and settling the several rates of pilotage, are within their jurisdiction. In consideration of these weighty and necessary public duties, and that their ships and servants are to be at his Majesty's call, several immunities have been from time to time granted to the members of the *Trinity House*. In particular they are not liable to serve on juries ; and all the brethren, their officers, and servants, are entitled to this exemption. This corporation consists of a master, deputy-master, 31 elder brethren, and an unlimited number of inferior members.

The ancient hall in Deptford, at which the meetings of this society were formerly held, was taken down about the year 1787, and an elegant building erected for that purpose on Tower Hill, London. There are, however, two Hospitals at Deptford, belonging to this corporation ; both of which are commodious buildings, and are designed for the benefit of decayed pilots, masters of ships, or their widows ; the men being allowed 30 shillings, and the women 16 shillings per month.

Deptford was originally one parochial district, the church of which was dedicated to St. Nicholas, a saint believed by our Saxon ancestors to be very propitious to all sailors, merchants, and fishermen ; many sacred edifices are therefore found upon the sea coast, adjoining to great rivers, put under his protection. The present fabric of St. Nicholas was erected in 1697. It contains several interesting monuments and memorials.

St. Paul's Church is a handsome stone fabric, built under the direction of the commissioners

for building fifty new churches in and near London, and was consecrated June 30, 1730.

The charitable benefactions to the poor of Deptford are numerous, and of considerable value.

The river Ravensbourne, which runs through this town, rises in Keston, a parish well known to the lovers of antiquity, from the remains of a Roman camp, still to be traced there. The source of the river is not far from this fortification, and it flows from thence by Hayes to Bromley, where, on the east side, it takes in a small brook, as it does, on the same side, a second, about half-way between Bromley and Lewisham. It receives a third little stream, at the north end of Lewisham, and from thence passing under Deptford Bridge, soon discharges itself into the Thames. The bridge was rebuilt of stone, at the sole cost of Charles I. in 1628, but was destroyed by a sudden flood, after a succession of heavy rains, a few years back, and has been restored in a durable manner.

The inhabitants of Deptford are chiefly employed in the Dock-yards, or engaged in maritime pursuits: the number, including Greenwich, as returned by the act of 1811, was 36,780, and the number of houses was 5903. An extensive manufacture of earthen-ware, called Deptford Ware, is carried on at this place.

Journey from Folkstone to London: through Ashford, Maidstone, Wrotham, and Farningham.

FOLKSTONE

Is situated on the English channel, at the distance of seventy-two miles from London. The town is placed on irregular ground; the church, which occupies the most elevated spot, standing directly on the cliff, while the other parts of the town are principally built on the acclivity of the hill. Leland, in his notice of this place, says "The

towne shore be all likelyhood is marvelously sore wasted by the violence of the sea, ynsomoche that they say one paroche church of our Lady, and another of St. Paule, is clene destroyed, and *eten* by the se. Hard upon the shore, yn a place cawled the Castle Yard, the which on the one side is diked, and therein be great ruins of a solemn old nunne-ry, yn the walls whereof yn divers places, appere great and long *Briton* brikes. The Castel Yard hath been a place of great burial. The paroch church ys thereby, made of sum newer work of an abbey. Ther is St. Eanswide buried, and alate thereby was the vesage of a priory." Leland also mentions the discovery of ancient coins, and other antiquities of gold and silver, at this place.

The Priory, or Nunnery, at Folkstone, is said to have been founded by Eadbald, "sixth King of Kent," at the request of Eanswide, his daughter, who became the first prioress, and was afterwards canonized. Folkstone had anciently five churches; at present it has but one. It is said that the castle was erected by Eadbald, and in 1068 rebuilt by William de Abrincis.

The market is held on Thursdays, and there is a fair on the 28th of June. Folkstone is noted for the multitude of fishing boats that belong to the harbour, which are employed in the season in catching mackerel for London; to which place they are carried by the mackerel boats of London and Barking. When the mackerel season is over, the Folkstone barks, with others from Sussex, often go away to the Suffolk and Norfolk coasts, to catch herrings for the merchants of Yarmouth and Lowestoffe.

A new harbour has been commenced at this place, which, however, meets with very considerable impediments, and is in an incomplete state. It was begun about 10 years back, and nearly 40,000l. have already been expended on the works. The pier is

of rude construction, but extends a considerable way into the sea.

Dr. William Harvey, immortalized for his discovery of the circulation of the blood, was a native of Folkstone. He bequeathed 200l. for the use of the poor of this town, with which sum was built the school for gratuitous education. Sir Eliab Harvey, nephew to the doctor, endowed this establishment with a farm in the parish of Limne, and directed that 20 boys should be here instructed. The constant, though almost imperceptible, encroachments of the sea on this place, have robbed the antiquary of those curiosities naturally looked for among the ruins of a castle, four churches, and a monastery, which during the Saxon heptarchy was noted for being a seminary for princes, and in which the religious Eanswide lived and was entombed. But what the antiquary has lost the naturalist has gained, by the discovery of different strata, in which many curious exuviae, as well as pyrites, talc, Fuller's earth, and a kind of corroded sulphur, are imbedded, which accounts for those chalybeate springs that are found about this place.

About two miles westward from Folkstone, is *Sandgate Castle*, situated at the foot of a hill, and on the sand of the sea shore, whence it derives its name. This structure was erected by Henry VIII. from the ruins of a neighbouring castellated building, about the year 1539. The castle has been greatly altered in late years, and a large martello tower built up in the centre, to combine with other martello towers, which line this part of the coast. The village of *Sandgate* has considerable attractions as a watering-place, and is yearly increasing in buildings. A chapel of ease has been lately erected here.

In 1760, in the parish of *NEWINGTON*, near Folkstone, at *Milky Down*, when some men were grubbing up a hedge, in order to widen the highway,

they found a human skeleton, which appeared perfect except the skull, which seemed to have been fractured or much bruised. The body seemed not to have been laid at length. No remains of any hair, linen, or woollen garments, were found, nor any marks of there having been a coffin; but about the place where the neck lay, were various sorts of beads, of different sizes, shapes, and colours, all with holes through them, as if strung for a necklace, and some of them were in the shape of drops for earrings, and thought to be agate. Some of the lesser ones were pebbles, others glass, coral, or red earthenware. Near the same place two more skeletons were dug up, a few days after; with one were found some small beads, the same as with the former; but these had the appearance of having been laid in coffins, which were however quite decayed, and the handles, on moving them, crumbled away to dust.

HITHE, OR HYTHE,

About five miles west from Folkstone, is one of the principal cinque ports, and a place of considerable antiquity. It had formerly four churches, and according to Leland, "had bene a very great town in length." It is supposed to owe its origin to the ancient ports of Limne and West Hithe, the harbours of which successively became choaked up with sand. It has itself suffered the same fate, and at present scarcely deserves the name of a port, the sea-beach being nearly three quarters of a mile from the town. In the reign of Henry IV. above two hundred of the houses were destroyed by fire. Five of the ships belonging to the port were lost, nearly at the same time, and one hundred men were drowned; by which misfortunes the inhabitants were so much impoverished, that they had thoughts of abandoning the place, and building themselves a town elsewhere; but the King, by his timely interposition, prevented this,

relieving them for some time from their service as a cinque-port.

Queen Elizabeth, in the 17th year of her reign, granted the townsmen of Hithe a charter of incorporation, by the style of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Hithe. The corporation consists of the mayor and twelve jurats, twenty-four common council men, a town clerk, &c.

The houses of this town are chiefly situated in one long street running parallel with the sea, but having two or three lesser ones branching off at right angles. The court-hall and market place are nearly in the centre of the town; the latter was built by Philip Viscount Strangford, who represented this port in parliament in the 12th of Charles II. All the houses situated on the side of the hill have an uninterrupted view of the sea southward, Romney Marsh, and the adjacent country.

There was formerly a market on Saturdays, which has been long since disused, though the farmers have for some time held a meeting here on Thursdays, for the purpose of selling their corn.

Hithe, as one of the cinque-ports, has the privilege of returning members, usually styled barons, to parliament; the first returns of which are in the second of Edward III. The right of election is in the mayor, jurats, common council, and freemen, making together in number, at present, about one hundred and thirty. A striking alteration has been effected in this part of the coast, by that long range of Martello towers which has been already noticed. A military canal commences at this place, and proceeds to the vicinity of Appledore.

There are two hospitals, or Alm's-houses, in the parish of Hithe: one called St. Bartholomew's, and the other St. John's. The former was founded by Haimo, Bishop of Rochester, about the year 1336, and is situated at a short distance south-westward from the church. There are ten poor persons

in it, five men and five women. There are 100 acres of land belonging to this foundation of the yearly value of about 120*l.* It is under the management of three trustees, now called wardens, chosen by the mayor and corporation.

The hospital of St. John is situated at the east end of the town. Its revenues are at present derived from 54 acres of land. It is under the management of trustees, who are, in general, members of the corporation. The number and qualifications of the poor relieved are at the discretion of the trustees, and there are six apartments for their accommodation. It stands on the south side of the High Street.

The *church* is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, two aisles, and north and south transepts, with a tower at the west end. From the centre rises a low tower, of early English architecture. This is a fine and interesting building, and occupies a very elevated situation on the acclivity of the hill above the town. The room over the porch is the Town Hall, where the mayor and other members of the corporation are chosen yearly. In the crypt, or vault, under the east end of the chancel, is piled up a vast quantity of human skulls and bones; the pile of them being 28 feet in length, and eight feet in height and breadth. They are supposed to have been the remains of the Britons, slain in a bloody battle fought on the shore between this place and Folkstone, with the retreating Saxons in the year 456; and to have attained their whiteness by lying for some length of time exposed on the sea-shore. Several of the skulls have deep cuts in them, as if made by the stroke of some heavy weapon.

About a mile north from Hithe is *Salwood Castle*, anciently a strong seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury, but alienated from that see by Archbishop Cranmer. It is now the property of Sir

Brook Bridges, Bart., and occupied, in the only habitable part, by agricultural servants. The outer wall has towers and battlements, and a deep ditch. The keep, or gatehouse, which seems to have been almost wholly rebuilt by Archbishop Courtenay, is a noble pile, having two lofty round towers in front. The entrance hall is now divided into two rooms, and must have been formerly a magnificent apartment. The walls of the inner court are polygonal. On the northern side are the ruins of the chapel, and several other buildings. The walls of this, like those of the outer court, are defended by towers at different distances. Near the area is an ancient well, neatly stined. It is said that an anchor has been dug up near this place, and that the sea formerly came up to it.

A little way further (at the end of *Stane Street*, the Roman road from Canterbury) is the port of *Lemanis*, or *Limne*. At Limne Church, from the brow of the hill, may be discovered the remains of the Roman walls which enclosed an ancient station of that people. The ruins of this fort, or station, are of an oblong form.

Two miles and a half north-west of Hithe, is *Ostenhanger* or *Westenhanger House*, formerly a magnificent mansion, belonging to the family of Auberville. The house was originally moated all round, and had a draw-bridge, a gate-house, and portal, with a portcullis, and the walls all embattled, and fortified with nine towers, one of which was called fair Rosamond's Tower. There were formerly 126 rooms, and, according to report, 365 widows. Several prisoners were kept here for some time, by the parliament, after the defeat of the king's troops, at Maidstone, in 1648. In the year 1700, three quarters of this mansion were pulled down; and what remains is at present occupied as a farm-house.

At *Hinxhill*, two miles north-east from Ashford, in

the year 1727, a field was observed to be on fire, and continued to burn for near six weeks, till it had consumed about three acres of ground to ashes. It yielded a smoke and strong smell like a brick-kiln. The soil was of a marshy peat-like texture.

About seven miles from Hithe, on the right of our road, is the parish of *Braborne*, formerly noted for a numerous breed of rabbits, of a superior quality. On this heath extensive barracks were built, at a great, and, as it is said, at an extravagant expense, early in the late war. These ill-placed and costly buildings are now taken down, and corn grows upon their site. A fair is held in the village, on the last day of May, for pedlary and toys.

Braborne Church is a handsome building, consisting of two aisles and two chancels, with a square tower-steeple at the west end. This church contains many ancient monuments and memorials; and there was, in the seventeenth century, a superannuated yew tree growing in the church-yard, which was 58 feet 11 inches in circumference.

ASHFORD,

Twelve miles from Hithe, is pleasantly situated on an eminence; the ground sloping on every side from the town. The houses are in general modern and well-built, and the High Street, which was new-paved a few years since, is of considerable width.

The Market-house stands in the centre of the town and the church and school on the south side.

The church is a large and handsome building, consisting of a nave, aisles, and three chancels, with a lofty and well-proportioned tower in the middle. It contains several ancient monuments and brasses, among which are some fine and interesting memorials to the family of *Fogge*, once of

great celebrity in this neighbourhood, but now extinct.

The free Grammar School of this place was founded by Sir Norton Knatchbull, in the reign of Charles I.

Here was formerly a weekly market, which is now fallen into disuse; but there are markets well-attended for the sale of live-stock, on the first and third Tuesdays in every month. Ashford is remarkable for being well supplied with good fish of various kinds, and is in many other respects a desirable place of residence.

Three miles from Ashford, on our road, is the village of *Eastwell*. There is a tradition that a natural son of King Richard III. named Richard Plantagenet, fled hither from Leicester immediately after the fatal battle of Bosworth, fought in 1485, in which the king lost both his life and crown, and that he lived here in a mean capacity, having leave given him by Sir Thomas Moyle, as soon as he was discovered by him, to build for himself a small house, in one of the fields near his mansion of Eastwell Place, in which he afterwards lived and died, which is supposed to be corroborated by an entry in the parish register. He died in 1550, aged, as is believed, about eighty-one. The entry in the parish-register is as follows, under the article of burials:—"Rychard Plantagenet was buried the 22ijth daye of Desember anno di supra." (1550). It is observable that the letter, or mark *v*, is put before the name of every person of noble family mentioned in it. And against the north wall of the high chancel, there is an ancient tomb, without inscription, with the marks of two coats of arms, the brasses gone, which is said to have been erected for this *Richard Plantagenet*.

Westwell Church is a respectable building, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by a shingled spire.

The pillars on each side the middle aisle are slender and beautiful, and between this aisle and the chancel they are remarkably elegant. In the middle window of the high chancel there are some remains of painted glass, being four ovals, in each a figure sitting, crowned and bearing a sceptre richly ornamented.

Between Westwell and Lenham is the village of *Charing*, situated at the foot of Charing Hill, over which the high road leads through it from Faversham, by Smarden and Bidenden, and thence to Cranbrook and Tenterden in the weald.

The archbishops of Canterbury had formerly a palace at Charing, of which considerable ruins remain. These vestiges are now occupied by a farmer, and are thus described in Hasted's History of Kent: "The ancient gateway to it is now standing, and much of the sides of the court within it; at the east side of which seems to have been the dining-room, the walls of which remain, and it is converted into a barn. On the opposite side to this are many of the offices, now made into stables. Fronting the great gateway above-mentioned seems to have been the entrance into the palace, the chief part of which, on the east side is fitted up as a dwelling-house; at the back of which, northward, are the remains of the chapel, the walls of which are standing entire, being built of squared stone, mixed with flints; at the side wall of it are three windows, with pointed arches; and at the east end a much larger one of the same form."

Charing Church is a handsome building, consisting of one aisle and a transept, a high chancel, and one small one on the south side of it. The tower, with a small beacon turret at one corner, is at the west end. In the year 1590, the interior of this church was consumed by fire to the very stones of the building, which happened from a gun discharged at a pigeon, then upon the roof of it.

About four miles from Charing, on our road towards Maidstone, is the village of *Lenham*, situated in the valley between the Quarry and the Chalk hills, which is here near two miles wide, in a damp and moist situation, owing to the springs which rise near it. It is rather a dull and unfrequented place. Mr. Hasted observes that he cannot give a better description of it, than in the words of the inhabitants themselves, who, on travellers passing through it, and inquiring if it is *Lenham*, in general make answer “ *Aye, Sir! poor Lenham.*”

The church stands at the south end of the town, and is a large and handsome building, with a square tower at the west end. It consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a small attached chapel. On the north side of the high chancel, in a recess in the wall, there is a figure, in long robes, lying at full length, which appears to be very ancient. It is supposed to be that of Thomas de Apulderfield, who lived in the reign of Edward III. and was buried in this church. At the west end of the chancel there are sixteen stalls, eight on each side, though of different sizes, supposed to have been designed for the use of the monks of St. Augustine's, when they visited an estate they possessed in *Lenham* parish, and for such other of the clergy as should be present at the services of the church. At a small distance from them, on the south side, is a stone confessional chair.

“ At *Lenham*,” says Bishop Gibson, in his continuation of *Camden*, “ is a thing exceedingly remarkable mentioned on the tomb of Robert Thompson, Esq. in the church there, who was grandchild to the truly religious matron Mary Honeywood, wife of Robert Honeywood, of Charing, Esq. She had, at her decease, lawfully descended from her, 367 children; 16 of her own body, 114 grandchildren, 228 in the third generation, and 9 in the fourth. Her renown liveth with

her posterity ; her body lyeth in the church : and her monument may be seen in Mark's hall, in Essex, where she died." An inscription, to the effect of the above excerpt, is still remaining on a brass plate in this church.

About three miles from Lenham, is *Leeds Castle*, a magnificent pile of building, being all formed of stone, at several times and in different styles of architecture ; notwithstanding which it cannot be seen without admiration and pleasure. It is situated in a beautiful park, surrounded with a large moat, or running water, which rises at Lenham, and empties itself into the Medway : in this water there is great plenty of fish, especially pike, some of which grow to the size of thirty or forty pounds. In November, 1779, the present king and queen lodged here, after reviewing the camp at Coxheath. It has frequently been asserted, that Richard II. was imprisoned in this castle ; but this is a mistake, as it was undoubtedly at Leeds in Yorkshire where that unfortunate monarch was confined. In the reign of Henry V. Joan of Navarre, the second queen of Henry IV. being accused of conspiring against the life of her son-in-law, was sent prisoner to this castle, and afterwards carried by Sir John Pelham, her keeper, to Pevensey. In the reign of Henry VI. Archbishop Chicheley sat here during the process against Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester, for sorcery and witchcraft. This interesting castellated residence is now the seat of General Martin ; but it appears that little care is bestowed on its preservation. The attached grounds are extensive and fine.

In the parish of Leeds there was a priory of black canons, founded by Robert de Crevequer, about the year 1119, which was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Anthony St. Leger.

About three miles south-west from Leeds Castle, on the left of our road, on the brow of the hill,

east from the village of Sutton, stand the venerable remains of *Sutton castle*, “now,” says Hasted, “almost covered with ivy, and the branches of trees, which sprout out from the walls of it. What remains of it seems to have been the keep or dungeon, two separate rooms of which still remain, and by the cavities where the joists have been laid into the walls, appear to have been at least a story higher than they are at present. The remains of the walls are more than three feet in thickness, and about 20 feet high, and have loopholes for arrows at proper distances; they are composed of the quarry stone and flint mixed together, with some few thin bricks or paving tiles interspersed throughout. The whole appears to have been exceeding strong, though of rude workmanship, and was probably built during the wars of the Barons by one of the Earls of Pembroke, who possessed the manor. The castle stands high and commands a most extensive view over the adjacent country, southward.”

On the right of our road, about two miles before we reach Maidstone, on the very brow of the Chalk Hill, are the remains of an ancient fortification, now called *Thurnham castle*, but formerly *Godard's castle*, and the hill on which it stands from thence, *Godard's hill*. Darell, in his treatise *De Castellis Cantii*, conjectures that this castle was erected by *Godardus*, a Saxon, from whom it took its name. Leland calls it the *Castle of Thorne*, and says it was in his time entirely a ruin. The walls which remain at present are built of rude flint, honey-combed, and almost eaten up by the weather and time. That part which is now standing is about 14 feet high, and near three broad. The rest of the walls are demolished to the foundations, which are, notwithstanding, mostly visible. The area contains about a quarter of an acre of ground. On the east side of it was the keep, placed on an

artificial mount, in the middle of which there is an hollow, as if the ground had fallen in, and filled a cavity underneath. It appears to have been walled round, and the entrance seems to have been from the north.

It is very probable from the Roman antiquities, consisting of coins, urns, &c. found about this hill, that the castle was erected on the site of a speculare station, or watch tower, first occupied by the Romans.

Two miles west from Thurnham is *Boxley Abbey*, where once stood a famous “rood of grace,” and the image of St. Rumbald, with which the monks so imposed upon the credulity and weakness of the people, that they became a public scandal; and thereupon their rood and image were taken from them, and broken to pieces at St. Paul’s Cross, in 1538, after their tricks had been there fully exposed.

About one mile south-eastward from the town of Maidstone, on the left of our road, is a seat termed *the Mote*, belonging to the Earl of Romney, Lord Lieutenant of this county. The ancient house on this estate was taken down some few years back, and the present structure erected on a knoll commanding some fine views. The park is extensive, and is enriched by much venerable timber.

MAIDSTONE,

The county town of Kent, is advantageously situated on the eastern banks of the river Medway. It is doubtful whether the antiquity of this town can be traced beyond the time of the Anglo-Saxons, although some antiquaries have considered it as the *Vagniacæ* of Antoninus. The Saxons termed it *Medwegestun*, from its situation on the Medwege, or Medway. In the record of Domesday the name is written *Meddestane*. The town is pleasant, large, and populous. There is a stone bridge of sever-

arches over the river, supposed to have been first erected by some of the archbishops, lords of the manor. It was repaired in the reign of King James I. by an assessment on the town and parish, but it still remains narrow and inconvenient. Maidstone consists of four principal streets, which intersect each other near the site of the ancient Market Cross. This fabric was taken down about 20 years ago, and in its place is erected a commodious fish market, where is a reservoir of spring water, conducted from a spring on the opposite side of the river (beneath which it is conveyed); and the town is supplied with water by means of the same pure and abundant spring.

The town of Maidstone was anciently governed by a portreve and twelve brethren, and continued so till Edward VI. in his third year, newly incorporated the town by the style and title of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty. These privileges were soon afterwards forfeited by the rebellion of this town in the 1st year of Queen Mary. Queen Elizabeth, in her second year, again incorporated it, by the title of mayor and aldermen; and granted some other additional privileges. A third charter of incorporation was granted in 1604 by James I., by the name and style of "the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, of the king's town and parish of Maidstone," wherein all the privileges of the former were confirmed; and new ones granted.—The same king granted a fourth charter in 1619. King Charles II. in his thirty-fourth year, incorporated this town anew by the style and title as before; which charter was made use of in the government of this place, until the revolution in 1688, after which it was laid aside entirely.

In the reign of King George II. this corporation being dissolved by judgment of *ouster* against its principal members, a new charter was granted by that king in 1748, in which it is recited, that

divers disputes having arisen of late within this town and corporation, and informations in nature of *quo warranto* having been prosecuted in the King's Bench, and judgment of ouster obtained against all the acting jurats, so that the corporation was then dissolved, and the town incapable of enjoying their liberties and franchises, the king therefore for the causes therein mentioned, upon the petition of the freemen, freeholders, and other inhabitants, granted that Maidstone should be a free town and parish of itself; and that the inhabitants of the same should be one body politic and corporate, by the name of "the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, of the king's town and parish of Maidstone, in the county of Kent," and by that name to have perpetual succession, and to acquire and hold lands, &c. and to alien the same; and by the aforementioned name to plead and be impleaded; and that they and their successors might have a common seal, and might break, change, and new make the same at their liking; and that the same town and parish, and the liberties and precincts thereof, should extend according to the ancient boundaries; and that there should be thirteen inhabitants of the town and parish, who should be chosen jurats of the same, one of whom should be chosen mayor; and that there should be forty of the remaining principal inhabitants chosen common council men, all of whom, viz. mayor, jurats, and common council men, duly assembled, should have power upon public summons to make bye laws. By the above charter the corporation act at this time.

Queen Elizabeth, in her second year, granted to the mayor, &c. one market on a Thursday weekly, with all tolls, customs, and other profits, and also four fairs.

King James, in his second year, regranted and confirmed the fairs and markets, and other liberties

and privileges granted as aforesaid ; and in his 17th year, did ratify and confirm the said markets, fairs, courts of Pyepowder, tributes, customs, tolls, &c. and further granted that it should be lawful for the mayor to extend the market beyond the market place, or to hold it in any other place within the town: therefore the king being willing to shew further grace and favour to the mayor, &c. ratified and confirmed the said markets, and granted them to the mayor, &c. and their successors, *de novo*.

Queen Elizabeth granted to the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, full power to hold a court before the mayor in the town, from 14 days to 14 days, on a Tuesday, for pleas, as well of assize of *novel disseisin*, as other pleas, actions, and suits, concerning lands, &c. in the town and parish, although they should or should not exceed the sum of 40 shillings.

The mayor and jurats, and the recorder, as steward, annually hold a court leet, or law day, formerly called the *portmote*, at which among other business the peace officers are chosen, viz. a high constable for the town and parish, and a *borsholder* for each of the three boroughs of Week, West Street, and Stone, into which the town and parish are divided.

This town and parish, with others in the neighbourhood, were formerly bound to contribute to the repair of the fifth pier of Rochester-bridge.

The chief source of the wealth of this prosperous town has arisen from the cultivation of *hops*, in which pursuit most of the principal inhabitants are engaged. Great fortunes have been raised by the growth of this useful article; but so precarious is the speculation, that it is locally remarked the fortunes thus raised are seldom durable. No species of natural produce is, indeed, subject to such abrupt and decisive vicissitudes.—The manufacture of *linen-thread* was introduced to this place

from Flanders, in the reign of Elizabeth, and is still continued here. A more profitable branch of trade, has been discovered, within the last 30 years, in the distillation of a spirit termed *Maidstone Geneva*. This distillery lately lay dormant, but is now revived, and cultivated to a considerable extent.

This town derives great advantage from the navigation of the river Medway, as a considerable traffic is carried on by it from hence to Rochester, Chatham, and London; and, from the many large corn-mills here, abundance of meal and flour is shipped off for the use of the above towns, as well as great quantities sent to London weekly. The fulling, and paper-mills, in and near this town, have all their manufacture transported from hence by water to London. Great quantities of timber brought hither from the Weald of Kent, and its neighbourhood, by land carriage, are conveyed from hence by the navigation of the Medway to the dock at Chatham, and more distant parts. Besides which there are several large hoy-s which sail to and from London weekly, for the convenience of this town and the neighbouring country.

The church stands at the western part of the town on the bank of the river Medway. It is a very spacious and handsome structure, formerly collegiate, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, with a handsome well-built tower at the west end. This is one of the largest parochial churches in the kingdom, and was chiefly erected in the reign of Richard II., by Archbishop Courtenay. The stalls for the warden and fellows of the college are still remaining in the chancel.—This church anciently contained many inscriptions on brass plates, most of which have been removed. In the middle of the great chancel there is a tomb-stone, raised a little above the pavement, with the marks of the portraiture of a bishop in his mitre and robes, and an inscription round it; but the brass

of the whole is torn away. This is supposed to be the cenotaph of Archbishop Courtenay, the re-builder of the church.

The *College* founded by Archbishop Courtenay was an extensive pile of stone, and most of the buildings, with the great gate, are yet standing, on the south side of the church, and are now occupied by a person concerned in the hop-trade, who uses some of the apartments as an oasting house. There are, also, many other vestiges of ancient religious buildings in this town and its immediate vicinity.

Amongst the public buildings of Maidstone, its gaol stands mournfully pre-eminent. This ponderous and extensive fabric was commenced in 1811, and was completed in the year 1818. It is intended as a prison for the use of the county at large; and, also, to supersede the present gaol and house of correction in Maidstone. The ground comprised within the walls is between 13 and 14 acres in extent, and the building is capable of holding about 450 prisoners. The structure is composed of brick, faced with rag stone, chiefly dug from the site which it occupies. The plan on which it is arranged would appear to be extremely judicious. Each class of prisoners has a distinct airing-yard, and each prisoner a separate sleeping-cell. The expense of the erection, as we are informed from the best authority, was about 180,000*l*; a sum inferior to the apprehensions of some persons, but which is still a burthen sustained with difficulty by many who are under the necessity of contributing to this stupendous county-establishment.

In the vicinity of the New Gaol are extensive *Barracks*, and a *Cavalry-Depôt*, in which are trained all the cavalry destined for service in the East Indies.

The chief part of this town has been greatly improved since the year 1791, at which time an

act was obtained for the purpose of lighting and newly paving the principal streets.

Among the many charitable institutions for the benefit of the poor, are a *Grammar School* and two *Charity Schools*.

Maidstone sends two members to parliament, who are elected by all freemen not receiving alms or charity.

In the year 1648 the town held out some time for Charles I. but at last General Fairfax took it by storm.

According to the returns under the population act in 1811. Maidstone then contained 3575 houses, and 9443 inhabitants.

About one mile from the village of Aylesford, on the right of our road, three miles from Maidstone, on the summit of a high chalk hill, is the noted monument of antiquity called *Kit's Coty House*, consisting of four great stones, of that kind called Kentish rag-stone. Two of them are set in the ground, partly upright, forming two sides, and a third stands in the middle between them; the fourth, which is the largest, is laid transversely over, and serves for a covering. The dimensions of the stones are nearly as follow: that on the south side is nearly eight feet high, and about seven and a half broad, and two thick; its weight is supposed to be about eight tons. That on the north is near seven feet high, and rather more in breadth, and about two feet thick; its weight about eight tons and a half. The middle stone between these is very irregular; its medium is more than five feet in length as well as breadth, and in thickness fourteen inches, weighing about two tons. The transverse, or impost, is a very irregular hexagon; its greatest length being nearly twelve feet, and its breadth about nine feet three inches; its thickness two feet, and its weight about ten tons and a half. None of these stones have the least mark of the chisel or any workmanship upon them.

"At the distance of two fields southward from Kit's Coty House," observes Hasted, "in the bottom, nearer to Aylesford, is a heap of the like kind of stones; some of which are partly upright, and others lying in a circle round them; in all to the number of nine or ten.—Those that are partly upright, with a large one lying across over them, appear to have once formed a like kind of structure as that of Kit's Coty House, and to have fronted towards the same aspect; the whole is now overgrown with elms and coppice wood."

Kit's Coty House is said, by some writers, to be the tomb of Catigern, "brother of Vortimer, King of the Britons, who was slain fighting hand to hand with Horsa, brother of Hengist the Saxon, in a famous battle fought at Aylesford, in the year 455." Other authors suppose this curious vestige of antiquity to have been designed for an altar, rather than a funeral monument. Not any arguments hitherto adduced can be considered as conclusive; and this, among other remains of the ancient Britons, must be left as a subject of ingenious, but not decisive, antiquarian conjecture.

Six miles from Maidstone is *Malling*, or *Town Malling*, also called West Malling (to distinguish it from the village of East Malling). It is seated near a rivulet that runs into the Medway. A small Free School was founded in this parish by Francis Tresse, gentleman, in the year 1632. There was formerly a Nunnery here, founded in the time of William Rufus, by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester. This structure was nearly destroyed by fire, together with the whole town, in the reign of Richard I. The nuns, however, speedily restored it, with the assistance of contributions from pious persons. It is situated at the east end of the town, and is approached by a venerable and ancient gateway. Although the house itself was almost entirely pulled down and rebuilt by Mr. Honeywood, yet many of the ancient buildings and offices belonging

to it are still remaining, and are used as appendages to the present residence. A handsome tower of the church, the front of which is decorated with intersecting arches, and zig-zag ornaments similar to those on the west front of Rochester Cathedral, is still preserved.

The parish-church of Town Malling is a large and handsome fabric, having a Norman tower with pilasters at the West end: the nave has been chiefly rebuilt since the year 1778, when the whole roof fell in, through the decay of the main columns.

Mereworth Castle, the property of Lord le Despencer, is an elegant structure, designed by Colin Campbell, in imitation of a house in Italy, built by the famous Palladio. It is a square, extending eighty-eight feet, and has four porticoes of the Ionic order. In the middle is a semicircular dome, which has two shells: the one forms the stucco ceiling of the saloon, being thirty-six feet in diameter; the outward shell is carpentry, covered with lead. The rooms are in general small, but are fitted up in a very costly manner.

In the parish of *Offham*, to the west of Town Malling, stands a *Quintin*; a thing now rarely to be met with, being a machine much used in former times by youth, as well to try their own activity as the swiftness of their horses. It consists of an upright post, about nine feet in height, with a cross piece, like the vane of a weather-cock, broad at one end, and indented with many holes; at the other end was suspended a bag of sand. This swings round with great ease, on being moved by a slight blow.

“The pastime,” as described by Mr. Hasted, “was for youth on horseback to run at it, as fast as possible, and hit the broad part in the centre with much force. He that by chance did not hit it was treated with loud peals of derision, and he who did hit it made the best use of his swiftness, lest he should have a second blow on his neck from th

bag of sand, which instantly swang round from the other end of the Quintin." It is believed that this sport was first introduced to the British by their Roman invaders.

The village of *Wrotham*, ten miles from Maidstone, on our road, is situated at the foot of a great ridge of Chalk Hills. From Wrotham Hill, which is partly clothed with fine beech trees, there is a beautiful prospect southward, over a great extent and variety of country, lying in the vale beneath. The Archbishops of Canterbury had formerly a palace here, of which there are at present scarce any remains.

This was formerly a market town, but the market, which was held on Tuesdays, has been long disused ; there is, however, a yearly fair on the day mentioned in our list.

Some antiquaries have conjectured Wrotham to have been the station called in Antoninus's Itinerary, *Vagniacæ* ; and it is probable that a Roman military way passed by Offham, through this parish, westward towards Oldborough and Stone Street.

Between seventy and eighty years ago a considerable quantity of British silver coin was discovered in this parish, by a mole's casting up the earth, and by digging afterwards, which were all seized by the lord of the manor.

In the parish of *Ightham*, nearly contiguous to Wrotham, is *Oldbury Hill*, where are the remains of a considerable entrenchment, which is without doubt of Roman origin. It is situated on the top of the hill, and is now so much overgrown with wood as to make it very difficult to trace the lines of it.—It is of an oval form, and contains within its limits the space of one hundred and thirty-seven acres.—From the great extent of the area, and the irregularity of the outlines, there is no doubt but that this encampment was formed by

the Romans on the site of a previous British fortress.

To the right of our road is *Hever Castle*, a fine and interesting remain of that species of Architecture which hesitates between the military and domestic character. This castle was erected in the time of Edward III. by William de Hevre, and afterwards became the property of the Boleyn family, which house was founded by Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy mercer of London, in the reign of Henry VI. Anne Boleyn, the unfortunate queen of Henry VIII. "as great-grand-daughter of this opulent civic Knight : and it was in this castle that the tyrannical Henry passed the deceptive season of courtship with the ill-fated beauty whom he so speedily consigned to the scaffold. It is traditionally said that, when on his visits to the castle, with a select band of attendants, he used to wind his bugle-horn when he reached the top of the adjacent hill, in token of his approach. The castle is surrounded by a moat, and has, throughout all its remaining features, a venerable and impressive appearance. The inner buildings form a quadrangle, enclosing a court. The principal apartments that were occupied by the family, in the time of Anne Boleyn, are on the east and west sides of the structure. The Hall still retains vestiges of its ancient festive splendour. In the long gallery are several retiring places, evidently designed for the secretion of suspected persons, or the secure disposal of property in times of danger. These appear to have been formed on the first construction of the castle.

In the church of Hever are many sepulchral memorials, among which is the altar tomb of "Sir Thomas Bollen, Knight of the order of the Garter, *Erle of Wilscher*," &c. who died in 1528. The effigies of the deceased, in brass, the size of life, is inlaid in the covering-slab of this monument.

His tomb appears to have been opened, and the sides afterwards bricked up.

Eynesford Church, near Farningham, deserves the notice of the antiquary, as being a curious specimen of early Norman architecture. It is a small edifice, and has greatly suffered from neglect; but still exhibits a very curious ornamented doorway, opening into the body of the church from the tower.

In this parish are the remains of *Eynesford Castle*, consisting of large ruins of the outward walls. They appear to have been built of squared flint, and are near four feet thick.

On the left of our road, about two miles south from *Eynesford*, stood *Shoreham Castle*, formerly called *Lullingstone Castle*. This structure sank to decay many years back, and upon its site is a farmhouse, erected out of its ruins.

Farningham is a large village, situated on each side the high road, in the midst of the valley, close to the *Darent*, over which there is a handsome brick bridge, of four arches.

At the west end of *Farningham Church* stands an ancient octagonal stone font, with emblematical figures carved in each compartment. Seven of these represent the sacraments of the church of Rome. This church contains many interesting monuments and funeral memorials.

In the year 1636, 10th Charles I. a singular complaint was exhibited in the Star-Chamber against Sir Anthony Roper, lord of a moiety of the manor of *Farningham*, "for that he being possessed in fee of several farm houses here, whereto a great store of land was commonly used in tillage, and several ploughs kept and maintained thereon, took all the said farms into his own occupation, and converted all the lands into pasture, and depopulated, and pulled down three of the farm-houses, and suffered the other two to run to ruin, and lie uninhabited,

although he might have had as great and greater rents for them than he had before ; and that he had pulled down, and suffered to go to decay, and be uninhabited, a water corn mill here, which before used to grind store of corn weekly ; in all of which he had respect merely to his own interest, without any regard to the good of his king and country ; as from each of the said farms 50 quarters of wheat, besides other grain, used yearly to be sent to London ; many poor men and women used to be employed ; twenty men fit for the King's service ; several carts for the carrying of timber for the royal navy, &c. That one of the farms (Pelham-place,) was a great defence and succour for travellers who passed that way ; which, since the above, had been a harbour for thieves, and many robberies had been there committed. Which depopulation being clearly proved, their lordships told him he was a great offender, and fit to be severely punished ; for that it was a growing evil, and had already spread itself into many parts of the kingdom, which, if not prevented, might grow very prejudicial, and dangerous to the state and commonwealth. They therefore sentenced him to pay a fine of 4000l. to the King, and stand committed to the Fleet ; that he should acknowledge his offence in open court at the next assizes for the county ; and the decree to be there publicly read, as a forewarning to others. That he should pay 100l. to the prosecutor, whom they much commended for his care and diligence in this affair, besides his costs of suit. To the minister of Farningham 100l. and the like sum to the poor there, in recompence of what they must have suffered by the above ; and lastly, he was ordered, within two years, to repair and build again all the farm-houses, with their out-houses, and the corn-mill, and make them fit for habitation and use, as formerly ; and to restore the lands formerly used with them, being upwards of 600 acres of

land, to the said farm-houses, and let the same at such reasonable rents as the county would afford."

St. Mary Cray, a populous and handsome village, is situated in a valley near the eastern banks of the river Cray. It had formerly a market, which was continued to be kept until the market-house was blown down in a great storm, on November 26, 1703, since which time it has been disused. The church is a large building, and contains many monuments and inscriptions, some of which are ancient and interesting.

At *Foot's Cray*, is a beautiful seat, built after a design of Palladio, by Bourchier Cleve, Esq. now belonging to Mr. Harence.

About five miles and a half from St. Mary Cray is *Eltham*, a place of considerable population, where the Kings of England at a very early period, had a palace. Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham, having fraudulently secured the possession of a part of this manor, in 1290, beautified the capital mansion. This warlike and ambitious prelate died here in the year 1311; and soon afterwards the whole estate returned into the possession of the crown. When the palace was originally built is unknown, but it must have been prior to 1270, in which year Henry III. kept his Christmas here. Edward II. resided much here: and in 1315 his queen was brought to bed of a son at this place, called John of Eltham. In 1329 and 1375 a parliament was held here by Edward III. In 1364 John, King of France, was magnificently entertained here. Richard II. kept Christmas here in 1384, 1385, and 1386. This palace continued to be much frequented by succeeding monarchs, till the reign of Henry VIII. who preferred Greenwich; after which it was seldom visited by the Royal family, and gradually fell to decay. Our princes often celebrated their feasts at Eltham with great pomp. One of the last

of these feasts was held here at Whitsuntide, in 1515, when Henry VIII. created Sir Edward Stanley, Baron Monteagle, for his services at Flodden field. Part of the stately hall, which was the scene of those feasts, is still in good preservation, and is used as a barn. The roof, in particular, is somewhat like that of Westminster Hall. The large moat round the palace, although the greatest part of it is dry and covered with verdure, has still two stone bridges over it. Queen Elizabeth, who was born at Greenwich, was frequently carried to Eltham, when an infant, for the benefit of the air. It was granted, with the manor, for a term of years perpetually renewable to one of the ancestors of Sir J. G. Shaw, who is the present lessee under the crown. The manor-lodge, in the great park, has been latterly used as the manorial residence.

Eltham had formerly a market on Tuesday, which has been long discontinued.

We are now induced, by the topographical interest of several places, to deviate from the direct road to London, and to observe that, about three miles from Bromley is the village of *Chislehurst*, noted for being the place of retirement of the famous *CAMDEN*, the chorographer and antiquary, who resided here for several years, and here composed the greatest part of his *Annals of Queen Elizabeth*. An estate in this parish, comprising a very handsome seat, termed *Camden Place*, is now the property of Thompson Bonner, Esq.

Two miles from Eltham, is *Lewisham*, a populous and pleasant village. The manor of Lewisham was given by Elthrudia, niece to King Alfred, to the abbey of St. Peter, at Ghent, by which grant it became a cell of Benedictine monks to that convent. This religious community obtained afterwards the appropriation of the rectory of the parish, and the advowson of the vicarage; and when King Henry V. suppressed the alien priories, he

made these possessions a part of the endowment of his new erected Carthusian convent at Sheen, in Surrey. Upon the general dissolution of monasteries in England, this manor came to the crown, and remained there till the fifth of Queen Elizabeth, who then granted it, with the appurtenances, to Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick. But, after various changes, it has for some time belonged to the family of the Earl of Dartmouth.

The Church of Lewisham being judged incapable of repair, in the year 1774 application was made to parliament, by the inhabitants, to empower them to raise money for rebuilding it, and an act was obtained, in pursuance of which the old church was taken down, and a new one erected on the same ground. Between this place and Dulwich, but in Lewisham parish, is an hill with an oak tree upon it, called the *Oak of Honour*, because Queen Elizabeth is said once to have dined under it. The original tree perished long since; but care has always been taken to plant an oak tree near the spot, to perpetuate this traditional anecdote. The river Ravensbourne directs its course through this parish; at the hamlet of Southend it moves the engines by which the late Mr. Howe made the blades of knives, so famous throughout England. In this parish, on the banks of the same river, are the *Armoury Mills*, established by Government for the manufacture of military arms.

Journey from New Romney to London: through Tenterden, Tunbridge, Sevenoaks and Bromley.

The town of *New Romney* is situated upon the English Channel, about five miles north of Dungeness, and two miles towards the south-east, from Old Romney. The greatest part of the town is within the liberty of the cinque ports, and of the corporation of the town and port of New Romney; another part is within the level of Romney Marsh,

and the liberty and jurisdiction of the justices of it; and the remainder is within the level of Walland Marsh, and the jurisdiction of the justices of the county.

New Romney was first incorporated by king Edward III.; and lastly by letters patent granted by Queen Elizabeth, 1562, by the style of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of New Romney: and the corporation at present consists of a mayor, ten jurats (the mayor being one) and fifteen commoners, or freemen, together with a chamberlain, recorder, and town-clerk.

This town, as one of the *cinqe ports*, has the privilege of returning members to parliament; the right of election being in the mayor, jurats, and freemen, in all twenty-five.

New Romney appears to have been a place of considerable consequence at the time of making the *Domesday Survey*. It then contained one hundred and fifty-six burgesses; in the reign of Edward I. when it became desolated by a dreadful tempest, which completely destroyed the haven, and altered the course of the river Rother, it is said to have been divided into twelve wards, and to have had five parish churches, a priory, and an hospital for the sick. Leland, who wrote in the reign of Henry VIII., says, “Rumeney is one of the V portes and hath been a netely good haven, ynsoinuch that within remembrance of men, shypes have cum hard up to the towne, and cast an- cres yn one of the church yards. The se is now two miles from the town, so sore thereby now decayed that wher ther were iii great paroches and chirches sumtyme, is now scant one wel mayntained.”

The only *church* now remaining is very large and handsome, consisting of a nave, aisles, and

chancel, with a square tower at the west end. The church is ancient, the pillars between the aisles being very large, with circular arches and Saxon, or Norman ornaments. The tower at the west end has several ranges of small circular arches on the sides ; and at the bottom is a circular arch over a doorway with zig-zag ornaments : throughout the church and chancels there are numerous monuments and memorials, but none of any great antiquity.

There was anciently a priory in New Romney, which was a cell to the foreign abbey of Pontiniac. There are but very small remains of the conventional buildings left.

An Hospital for lepers was founded here in the reign of Henry II. by Adam de Cherryng. Part of the building is still standing, at the east end of the town.

An Hospital and school-house, situate in St. Nicholas parish, was founded and endowed by John Southland, in 1610, for the education of two poor children, and the maintenance of a schoolmaster, and " two couple of poor folk."

The market is held on Saturdays, and there is a fair on the 21st of August.

Old Romney, in the decay of which originated the prosperity of the above town, is now a very inconsiderable place ; consisting only of a few houses surrounding the church, some part of which building evinces considerable antiquity.

Romney Marsh, in this neighbourhood, we have already noticed in our agricultural view of the county. It is supposed to have been once covered with the sea, and is very unhealthy, therefore is not so well peopled as other parts of the county ; and the parliament in the time of Edward IV. encouraged persons to dwell on this marsh, by exempting them from the subsidies levied in other

places. The liberty of Romney Marsh contains 19 parishes, which were incorporated in the reign of Edward IV. by the name of the bailiff, twenty-four jurats, and the commonalty of Romney Marsh. They were empowered, by that charter of incorporation, to hold a court every three weeks, and also to hold pleas for all causes and actions; and had a power to choose four justices among themselves (besides their bailiff) who were vested with the same authority, and had the execution of all the King's writs, the benefit of all fines and forfeitures, privileges of leet, and law day; and many other privileges and exemptions. In that part of this district which is termed *Walland Marsh*, great trees are often found, lying at length under ground, as black as ebony, but fit for use when dried in the sun.

Lydd, about three miles south from New Romney, is said to owe its rise to the inhabitants of Bromhill, who settled here when the sea demolished their town. It is situated about three miles and a half from the light-house at Dungeness. It is a corporation, governed by a bailiff, jurats, &c. On the beach here is a heap of stones, called by the common people the tomb of Crispin and Crispianus. Lydd has a small market on Thursdays.

Appledore was anciently a sea-port town, before the Rother changed its course, and left this town at some distance. In the year 893 the Danes sailed up to the town, and built a fort or castle. This place was again subjected to the horrors of war, by a visit from the French, in the year 1380. It is now a small and mean village, chiefly inhabited by graziers, and others employed in the marshes, to which it is immediately contiguous.

Two miles north-east from Appledore, at a village called *Kenarton*, or *Kenardington*, below the hill on which the church stands, and adjoining to

it on the south-east, are the remains of some ancient fortifications of earth, with a breast work and a small circular mount; and in the adjoining marsh, below it, is another of a larger size, with a narrow ridge, or causeway, seemingly leading from one to the other.

Tenterden is situated on an eminence, and is a well-built town, containing many respectable domestic structures. It is a member of the cinque port of Rye, to which it was annexed in the reign of King Henry VI. It was incorporated in the 27th of the same king, and is now governed by a mayor and jurats. The steeple of the Church is remarkably lofty, and is said, by an old and shrewd proverb, to have been the cause of some dangerous sands in the channel, called *Goodwin's Sands*. According to traditional history, these sands were formerly a tract of ground near the Isle of Thanet, belonging to *Goodwin*, Earl of Kent, which lying low, were defended from the sea by a great wall, or bank, that required constant care to uphold it. This tract was afterwards given to *St. Austin's* monastery, near *Canterbury*, and the abbot neglecting the wall, while he was engaged in building *Tenterden* steeple, the sea broke in, and overflowed the ground, leaving the sands upon it. It is now a bank that runs parallel to the shore, about a league and a half from it, and near three leagues in length; at low water it is dry, and by breaking the force of the sea on the south-west and south-east, makes the *Downs* a better road than it would be without it; yet ships have been frequently lost upon it, when the wind blew hard at south-east, east by north, or east north-east.

Till within these few years, there hung a beacon, almost a singular instance remaing of one, over the top of *Tenterden* steeple. It was a sort of iron kettle, holding about a gallon, with a ring or hoop

of the same metal round the upper part of it, to hold still more coals, rosin, &c. It was hung at the end of a piece of timber about eight feet long. The church is a large and handsome building, containing numerous sepulchral memorials.

An ancestor of the family of Heyman, of Somerfield, many years since founded a Free School in this town, for teaching the Latin tongue, gratis, to so many poor children of this parish as the mayor and jurats should think proper. This is one of the neglected foundations which demand public and careful inquiry.

The weekly market is on Friday.

Tenterden was one of the first places in which the woollen manufacture was established, in the reign of Edward III.

Newenden, a little village up the river Rother, about four miles south by west from Tenterden, is, in the opinion of Camden, the haven called by the *Notitia* of Antoninus, *Anderida*; by the ancient Britons, *Caer Andred*, and by the Saxons, *Andredceaster*. Presuming on the fidelity of Camden's opinion, its history may be thus collected from other writers. The Romans, to defend this coast against the Saxon pirates, placed here a body of troops, under the count or lord warden of the Saxon shore; it was then a famous city, and continued to be the chief place for strength on this side of the county, till about the year 491, when the Saxon chief named Ella, besieged, and took it by storm from the Britons, put them all to the sword, and razed the town to the ground. It was, however, rebuilt, in the reign of Edward I. and was then called *Newenden*.

About four miles from Tenterden, on the right of our road, is the small town of *Bidenden*. It has at present many respectable inhabitants, though the clothing manufacture, which first occasioned the increase of the population of this part of the coun-

ty, in the reign of Edward III, when the Flemings first introduced it, has for many years failed here; yet several good houses still remaining discover the prosperity of the former inhabitants.

The *Church* is a handsome regular building, standing on an eminence at the west end of the village, and contains several ancient monumental brasses. A free-grammar school, now much neglected, was founded here in the year 1522. Two maiden-sisters left some land in this parish, for the benefit of the poor, the profits of which are expended in bread, distributed to the poor on Easter-Sunday. The figures of two females are impressed on the cakes thus gratuitously distributed.

Cranbrook is situated on the road leading from Maidstone by Stylebridge, towards Hawkhurst and Sussex, and consists of one large street, of about three quarters of a mile in length, with another branching from it at right angles.

There is a weekly market held here, for the sale of corn and hops, and it is also a plentiful one for meat and other provisions. There is also a fair, at which much business is transacted on the day mentioned in our list. The church is a large and well-proportioned edifice. Part of this building fell to the ground in the year 1725, through the failure of one of the columns; but the damage was repaired by brief, and the church was re-opened in 1731. Here are two schools for gratuitous education, founded in the 16th century.

The town, or village, of *Goudhurst*, about four miles from Cranbrook, is built on the sides of five different roads. The houses are mostly large, ancient, and well timbered. The Church is a conspicuous object to the neighbouring country, and near it was formerly the market place, which was pulled down about the year 1650; and the present small one built. The market was held on a Wednesday, weekly, for cattle, provision, &c. till within

memory ; it is now entirely disused. There is, however, a fair still held at Goudhurst, on the 26th of August annually.

Tunbridge Wells, is a general appellation given to a number of scattered villages and dwellings, situated about five miles south of Tunbridge, part being in the parish of Speldhurst, another part in the parish of Tunbridge, and the remainder in that of Frant, in the county of Sussex. These consist principally of *Mount Ephraim*, *Mount Pleasant*, *Mount Sion*, and the *Wells* properly so called.

The springs were discovered in 1606, by Dudley Lord North, whilst he resided at Eridge-house for his health ; and it is said that he was entirely cured of the lingering consumptive disorder he laboured under, by the use of them. The waters are of the chalybeate kind, and nearly of equal strength to those of the German Spa. They are considered to be of great use in nervous and chronical disorders, and in diseases arising from impaired digestion.

The Wells, properly so called, form the centre of the place ; near which are the markets, chapel, assembly-rooms, and public parades, called the upper and lower walks. A portico extends the whole length of the parade, supported by Tuscan pillars ; and this is much used by visitors as a promenade. On the left is a row of trees, which has a gallery in the centre for music. In the neighbourhood of the Wells are the principal taverns, which are commodious and suited rather to the accommodation of the luxurious than the valedictorian visitant. The new bath is a handsome edifice, and the Theatre, libraries, and different shops, are fitted up with much elegance.

Amongst the clusters of houses on Mount Sion, Mount Pleasant, Mount Ephraim, and Bishop's Down, are many eligible dwellings, beautifully situated, and well adapted to the reception of the

company annually seeking a temporary residence at this truly fashionable place of resort. It may be observed, with confidence, that the great majority of such visitors is composed of families of the highest respectability. A limitation of intercourse to select circles is, indeed, preserved here with a rigorous, but perhaps not an injudicious spirit. This preservation of family dignity, however, renders the place less attractive to the casual visitor, not regularly introduced. If this caution be borne in mind, and the traveller carry with him his credentials of respectability, in the form of an introduction to any leading member of a fashionable party, no place of public resort can be more desirable than this, even to the traveller of quick passage, who pursues pleasure through a variety of her haunts in one summer. To families of high name, who are known to every body, Tunbridge Wells presents a rare and gratifying temporary concentration of suitable society.

The air of this neighbourhood is eminently pure and salubrious ; whilst the rides, to those whose nerves allow them to look without trepidation on abrupt descents, and acclivities fearfully approaching towards the perpendicular, are delightfully various, and richly abounding in objects of picturesque attraction. The High *Rocks*, about one mile and a half from the Wells, are much celebrated, and combine a gratifying assemblage of pictorial display. This spot is said to have been first brought into notice by King James II. who, when Duke of York, came hither with his Duchess, and his two daughters, afterwards Queens Mary and Anne.

A sort of staple trade established in Tunbridge Wells consists in a variety of toys, called *Tunbridge-ware*, made of wood, which employs a number of hands. Beechwood and sycamore are chiefly used for this purpose, inlaid with yew and holly, and beautifully polished.

The Town of Tunbridge is situated on the sides of the high road leading to London ; from which place it is distant about thirty miles. The principal street of the town is broad and airy, and is naturally clean, from its situation at the rise of the hill, but is kept more particularly so under the care of two town wardens, who are chosen at the court-leet of the manor every three years.

The Church, which is a large and handsome structure, is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Some years ago it was much ornamented and new pewed, by means of a legacy left by Mr. Hooker. This church contains numerous monuments.

The town once in the reign of Edward I. sent burgesses to parliament.

At Tunbridge are the ruins of a castle, which building appears to have been very large. It was erected early in the 11th century, by Richard, Earl of Clare, who was related to the conqueror. This castle was often the scene of warfare. In the reign of Henry III. it was besieged by Prince Edward, and during the siege the garrison set fire to the town, to prevent it from becoming useful to the assailants. The gateway remains, with the holes for portcullis, &c. and opens into a small hall, communicating by arches with apartments in three stories, the uppermost having the largest windows, as being the state rooms. The keep was a great height, and, from the remains of foundations, appears to have been remarkably strong. The walls formerly enclosed six acres of ground. A substantial and commodious residence, but deplorably deficient in architectural allusion to the former character of this august pile, has been constructed, adjoining to the gateway of entrance.

Here is an excellent Free-school, founded in 1558, by Sir Andrew Judde, a native of this place. The roads adjacent to Tunbridge have lately

been much improved, greatly to the advantage of the traffic and convenience of the town.

Penshurst, the far-famed residence of the **SIDNEYS** for two centuries, is situated five miles from Tunbridge Wells, on the north-west. This noble and ancient mansion is celebrated for having been the birth-place of the gallant and learned Sir Philip Sidney, who fell at the battle of Zutphen, in the thirty-fifth year of his age; and also of that sturdy patriot, Algernon Sidney, who was beheaded in the year 1683.

Penshurst Place still remains in the Sidney family. It contains a noble collection of pictures. The park is of great extent, and charmingly diversified with hill and dale, woods and lawns.

“ Here mighty Dudley once would rove,
To plan his triumphs in the grove ;
Here looser Waller, ever gay,
With Sacharissa in dalliance lay ;
And Philips, sidelong yonder spring,
His lavish carols wont to sing.”

Penshurst, a Poem.

Five miles west from Penshurst, is *Eaton-bridge*, or *Eden-bridge*, a small village on the borders of the county next to *Surrey*, chiefly noted for the manufacture of strong boots and shoes. Nearly 100 of the inhabitants are at present employed in this trade.

We meet with nothing requiring particular notice before we reach *Seven Oaks*, or *Sevenoke*, which is said to have derived its name from seven tall oaks that once stood near the town. It is situated 23 miles from London, on the road to Tunbridge and Rye. Many of the domestic buildings are spacious and respectable mansions, inhabited by independent families, and forming a genteel and desirable neighbourhood. The market place is large and ancient : the market is held weekly on Saturdays,

and is plentifully supplied with provisions of all kinds.

Here is an Hospital for maintaining 32 decayed elderly trades people, and a school for educating poor children, endowed by Sir William Sevenoake, who was lord mayor of London in the reign of Henry VI, and is said to have been a foundling, brought up by some persons of this town, whence he took his name. Dr. John Potkyn, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. was a great benefactor to the school, and this institution being incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, it was thence called Queen Elizabeth's Free-school. It was rebuilt in 1727, and the style of the corporation is "the wardens and assistants of the town and parish of Sevenoake, and of Queen Elizabeth's Free school there." There are six exhibitions belonging to this school; four of which are of 15l. a year, and confined to no college, or either university in particular.

The Church is a handsome and large building, containing many monuments and memorials.

In the neighbourhood of the town, northward, is an open space called Sevenoake Vine, noted for being the place where games of cricket, the provincial amusement of this county, are in general played.

Near Sevenoaks Sir Humphry Stafford was defeated and slain by the famous Jack Cade, in the year 1450.

Knole or Knowle Park, the celebrated residence of the Sackvilles, Earls and Dukes of Dorset, through many descents, nearly adjoins to the town of Seven-Oaks, on the south-east side. This splendid and immense pile exhibits the architectural style of many ages, from the time of the Anglo-Normans to the reign of James I. The collection of Pictures preserved at this noble mansion, is extremely numerous, and is open to public inspection on certain prescribed days. The attached

park is very extensive, and abounds in picturesque beauties.

In the parish Church of *Chevening*, about three miles north-west from Sevenoaks, are many ancient monuments and memorials; among which there is a fine alabaster tomb for John Lennard, Esq with the recumbent figures of himself and his wife, finely sculptured. Near the above is a stately tomb, on which are the figures of a man in armour, and a lady in her robes, with their heads resting on cushions. On the south side are three sons, kneeling on cushions; the first in robes, the others in armour; on the north side are five daughters. This tomb was erected for Samson Lennard, Esq. and his wife Margaret Fiennes, sister of Lord Dacre.

Chevening Place, in this parish, is the seat of the Earl of Stanhope. The house is a substantial and commodious edifice, built, as is said, after a design of Inigo Jones. This building occupies a low situation.

In the parish of *Keston*, about two miles south by west from Farnborough, is *Holwood House*, formerly the seat of the late Right Hon. William Pitt. *Holwood Hill* is surrounded by much rough ground, on the northern side of which is an ancient Roman camp, near which the river *Ravensborne* takes its rise, on *Keston common*, at a small distance to the west of the camp, and directs its course through this parish, between those of *Hayes* and *Bromley*.

The remains of the above mentioned camp, which is certainly the finest piece of antiquity in all these parts, consist of a large and strong fortification, of an oblong form, commanding an extensive view on every side. The area is partly enclosed with rampiers and double ditches, of a vast height and depth. It is described by Hasted as being nearly two miles in circumference; but from

a recent examination, that would appear to be an exaggerated statement. One side of the innermost *vallum* is, by measurement, about 800 paces in length. Traces of ancient foundation, together with Roman tiles, and miscellaneous antiquities, referable to that people, have been here found, several of which are now in the possession of Alfred Kempe, Esq. of Bromley. Coins of the middle and lower empire have likewise been picked up frequently, by those whose curiosity has led them to examine this place. From the western part are the remains of a plain way, down towards the spring head of the river Ravensbourne, which lies at a very small distance on the north-west; by which the soldiers were well supplied with water. It has been observed, by a very tasteful and judicious writer, that "the hand of time, and the wild graces of nature, have conferred on these ancient bulwarks an appearance of the most romantic description." It may be added, that the vicinity of the metropolis presents few objects of antiquity so grand and curious, yet so little known or visited.

Bromley, four miles from Farnborough, is a populous town, pleasantly situated, and containing among its inhabitants many very respectable families; which, together with the college, situated at the north end of the town, the bishop of Rochester's residence near it, and its well-frequented market, support it in a flourishing state.

The market is held on Thursdays, and was granted in the 25th of King Henry VI. to the bishop of Rochester, to be held weekly within his manor. At the same time were granted the two fairs mentioned in our list.

The Church appears to have been erected at different times; the eastern part being the most ancient. Among other monuments and memorials in this church, are those of John Yonge, bishop

of Rochester, who died 1605; Zachary Pearce, bishop of the same diocese, who died 1774; Dr. Hawksworth, the well-known author of the *Adventurer*, and other moral and elegant works; and Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Samuel Johnson. The epitaph of Mrs. Johnson is in Latin, and was written by her celebrated husband, a few months before his own death.

Bromley College, was founded by Dr. John Warner, bishop of Rochester, who, by his will bearing date 1666, directed the foundation of an hospital or college, for 20 widows of loyal and orthodox clergymen, and a chaplain. To accomplish this noble and generous design he directed his executors to raise, by means of his personal estate, a building proper for the purpose, and charged his manor of Swayton with the annual payment of 450l. for their maintenance; of which sum each widow was to receive 20l. yearly, and the remaining 50l. was for a stipend to the chaplain, who was always to be appointed from Magdalen College, Oxford.

The original endowments have been greatly augmented by the gifts of various persons, and twenty additional houses have been built in consequence of these liberal benefactions. The present edifice consists of two quadrangles, each of which is surrounded by a colonnade. The sum now received from the institution, by each of the widows, is 30l. 10s. *per annum*.

The College is situated at the entrance of the town from London, and is a handsome and appropriate structure. In the chapel is a fine whole-length portrait of the founder.

The Palace is most pleasantly situated, and is at present the only episcopal residence belonging to the see of Rochester. The present structure was erected on the site of the old palace, by bishop Thomas, about the year 1777.

Roger Forde, abbot of Glastonbury, a man of

great learning and eloquence, was killed at this palace, in the time of Bishop Laurence de St. Martin, whilst on a journey which he undertook to defend the rights of his church, in the year 1261.

There is a well in the bishop's grounds, near the gardens, called *St. Blaze's Well*, which being greatly resorted to anciently, on account of its medicinal virtues, had an oratory annexed to it, dedicated to that saint. It was particularly frequented at Whitsuntide, on account of a remission of forty days' enjoined penance to such as should visit the chapel, and offer up their orisons in it on the three holy days of Pentecost.

This oratory falling to ruin at the Reformation, the well too became disused, and the site of both, in processs of time, was forgotten, and continued so till the well was discovered again in the year 1754, by means of a yellow ochrey sediment remaining in the tract of a small current leading from the spring to the corner of the moat, with the waters of which it used to mix. In digging round the well there were found the remains of the old steps leading down to it, made of oak plank, which appeared to have lain under ground many years. The water of this spring is chalybeate, and rises at the foot of a declivity, at a small distance eastward from the Bishop's palace. The soil through which it passes is gravel, and it issues immediately from a bed of pure white sand. "The course of the spring seems to be about north-north-east and south-south-west from its aperture; its opening is towards the latter, and as Shooter's Hill bears about north-north-east from its aperture, it probably comes from thence." The water being thus found to be a good chalybeate, was, by the bishop's orders, imminately secured from the intermixture of other waters, and enclosed. The medicinal properties of this spring, nearly resemble those of Tunbridge Wells.

The parish church of *Beckenham*, a village about two miles westward from *Bromley*, is supposed to have been chiefly built in the reign of *Edward III.* It contains numerous monuments and memorials, several of which have considerable interest. In the Church-yard is buried *Edward King*, Esq. the learned author of “*Munimenta Antiqua*,” and other antiquarian works.

The hamlet of *Sydenham*, about one mile north-west from *Beckenham*, has considerably increased in its population and prosperity, through the discovery of a medicinal cathartic water. These cathartic springs are numerous, but have all been diverted to the same well. They were discovered in 1640, and nearly resemble in quality those of *Epsom*.

Journey from Canterbury to Deal, through Sandwich.

On leaving *Canterbury* the first places through which we pass are the two small villages of *Littlebourne*, and *Bramling*. But as neither of these places possesses much topographical interest, we deviate from the main road, for the purpose of observing that at *Chartham*, a village upon the river *Stour*, about four miles south-west of *Canterbury*, as some persons were sinking a well, in the year 1668, they found, at the depth of about nineteen feet, a parcel of petrified bones, of an uncommon size and figure, among which were four perfect teeth, almost as large as a man's fist. Some believed them to be the bones of a marine animal, which had perished there, upon a supposition that the long vale, of twenty miles or more, through which the river *Stour* runs, was formerly an arm of the sea. Some were of opinion that they were the bones of an elephant, as many of those animals are said to have been brought over into *Britain* by the Emperor *Claudius*, who landed near *Sandwich*, and might probably come this way on his

march to the Thames. The shape and size of these teeth are thought to agree with those of an elephant, and the depth at which they were found is accounted for by the continual washing down of the earth from the hills.

At Wingham, six miles from Canterbury, there was a college for a provost and six canons, founded by John Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Edward I. At the Dissolution it was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Henry Palmer.

SANDWICH,

Thirteen miles from Canterbury, is one of the cinque ports, and situated on the Stour, about a mile and a half from the sea. It was formerly a place of more consequence than at present, the harbour being now so choaked up that only small vessels can enter with safety. Being walled and surrounded by a ditch, it was considered, before the use of cannon, as a place of great strength; part of the wall still remains, together with a rampart and ditch which assisted in forming the lines of defence.

At this town was a staple for wool, removed from Queenborough in the reign of Richard II; and, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, some Flemings set up a manufacture of woollen cloth, which produced great advantages to the town, but is now fallen into disuse.

Notwithstanding the decayed state of the haven, the exports and imports of this place are still considerable. The trade is principally carried on with Wales, Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and the Baltic.

There are two markets weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Sandwich was incorporated by Edward III. who vested the municipal government in a mayor, jurats, and common-council. Two representatives are sent to parliament, elected by the free-men at large; the mayor being returning officer.

This town suffered much by the Danes, whose King, Canute, here slit the noses and cut off the hands of those Englishmen who were given as hostages to his father Swein. In 1217 it was burnt by the French ; and again in 1457.

Leland, who wrote in the reign of Henry VIII, gives the following description of Sandwich as it was in his time : " Sandwich, on the farther side of the river Sture, is neatly welle walled, wher the towne stondeth most in jeopardy of enemies, the residue of the town is ditched and mudde wall-ed. Ther be yn the town, IIII principal gates, III paroche churches, of the which sum suppose that St. Maries was sumtyme a nunnery. Ther is a place of white friars, and an hospital without the town, first ordeined for mariners disesed and hurt. There is a place where monks of Christ Church did resort when they were lords of the town. The Caryke that was sunk in the haven in Pope Paul's time, did much hurt to the haven, and gether a great bank. The grounde self from Sandwich to the haven, and inward to the land is caulled Sand-ed bay."

The town communicates with Stonar and the Isle of Thanet, by means of a bridge, which draws up, in order to admit the passage of masted ves-sels. This bridge was rebuilt, some years back, with great improvements.

There are three parishes in Sandwich, and three churches; St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Clement's. St. Mary's Church consists of a north aisle and nave, at the end of which is the chancel. In this church are numerous monuments and inscriptions.

St. Peter's church appears to have been formerly constructed, like the other two, with the stone of Normandy, well squared, and neatly put together. The present structure is evidently the work of dif-ferent times, and is composed of fragments of the older fabric, mixed with Kentish rag and sand-

stone, and flints from the shore. This church contains many interesting monuments.

St. Clement's church is a large and handsome structure, consisting of a nave and two aisles. The Tower stands in the centre of the church, and is by far the oldest part of the fabrie. It is square, and ornamented on each side with three ranges of pillars and circular arches. It is built of Norman stone. There are many monuments in this church, and some ancient wooden stalls are still preserved here.

There are two hospitals in this town ; that of St. Thomas was founded about the year 1392, by Thomas Ellis, a wealthy draper of Sandwich. The number of inmates is twelve. The hospital of St. Bartholomew is an ancient foundation, and affords shelter and support to sixteen poor persons.

Edward the Confessor made Sandwich his residence during part of his reign, at which time it contained three hundred and seven houses. The soil in the environs is light and sandy, and particularly adapted to the cultivation of esculent plants. According to the returns made under the Population Act, in 1811, the number of houses in this town was 530, and the number of inhabitants 2735.

Not far from Sandwich is a small river called *Gestling*, remarkable in being used for the execution of felons. A presentment was made in the reign of Edward III. before the judges at Canterbury, that the priors of Christ-church had arbitrarily turned the course of the Gestling, so that the criminals could not be drowned ; and likewise that, in another case, they had diverted so much water that the stream was not capable of carrying the dead bodies to the sea, so that they remained a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

About a mile from Sandwich, at a small distance from the road that leads from Dover, is the village

of *Wodensborough*. Near the church is a remarkable tumulus, in which have been discovered sepulchral remains, together with some fragments of Roman vessels, and other curious articles.

The little village of *Eastry* seems to have been formerly a place of great distinction, and was the residence of some of the Saxon kings of Kent. The Church is a large building, and contains some remains of Saxon, or Norman architecture.

About two miles from Sandwich, towards the north-west, are the remains of *Richborough*, or *Rutupium*, a celebrated Roman station which guarded the southern entrance of the great Roman Haven, or *Portus Rutupensis*. This is generally supposed to be the first permanent station that the Romans formed in this country, and its remains still display magnificent, although indistinct, traces of the power and military skill of that people. The site of this castrametation occupies a kind of promontory of high ground, projecting into the marshes. The remaining walls are in some places from 25 to 30 feet in height, and 12 feet in thickness, and are composed of rubble-work, with double rows of large flat Roman tiles at different intervals. The two chief gates of entrance are still discernible, together with marks of numerous flanking towers. The station has been in the form of a regular parallelogram, the whole site occupying between six and seven acres. The area is now under the hands of the agriculturalist, and "corn waves where Cæsars once bore sway." The remains of a Roman Amphitheatre are very apparent, at about the distance of 460 yards from the south-west angle of the walls; and numerous Roman coins, and other antiquities, have been found here.

It is stated by Mr. Gough, in his additions to *Camden*, that "at *Ash*, near Sandwich, were found in 1737, in a sandy field, which seemed the burying

place of Richborough, several bodies, placed separately in wooden cases, about four feet deep; a sword was found generally put on the right side, and a spear on the left of each; a necklace of three or four coarse glass beads, and then an amber bead, about the neck. The fibula on the shoulder, and the umbo of a shield directly over the face. The shield was of wood, round, and about 18 inches diameter, to which the iron umbo was fastened by iron pins. Several Roman medals, of the upper and lower empire, were found in the graves." At the same place have since been discovered numerous interesting vestiges of Roman Sepulture.

DEAL

Is situated on the sea coast, five miles from Sandwich. It is supposed that Julius Cæsar landed here in his first descent upon Britain, having found the shore at Dover inacessive.

The town consists principally of three long streets, running parallel with the sea, and connected by others which are in general narrow and inconvenient. Most of the inhabitants are employed in maritime occupations, or in furnishing supplies for the numerous ships which anchor in the Downs. Here are a naval store-house, and an office of the customs. The East India Company have also an agent constantly resident here. At this place, as at Dover, is an establishment of Pilots for the conveyance of shipping into, and out of, the Downs, and up the rivers Thames and Medway. Many improvements have been effected in this town since the year 1790, when an act was passed for paving and lighting the streets. By charter of the 11th of King William III., Deal was made a free town and borough of itself, and a body corporate, consisting of a mayor, twelve jurats, and twenty-four common council men.

Deal Castle stands on the south side of the town,

encompassed with a ditch, over which is a draw-bridge leading to the gate. It consists chiefly of a round tower, with a suite of apartments designed for the convenience of the captain; a battery of a few guns, with lunettes, make its chief defence.

The church is dedicated to St. Leonard, and is situated about a mile from the sea, in a village called *Upper Deal*. There is also a chapel of ease, situated in Lower Deal, which is a neat edifice, dependant upon the mother church.

Immediately opposite to Deal is the famous road for shipping, so well known all over the trading world by the name of *the Downs*, and where almost all the ships that arrive from foreign ports to London, or go from London to foreign ports, and pass the Channel, generally stop. In particular states of the wind, nearly 400 sail of shipping have rode at anchor here at one time. On these occasions it will be readily supposed that the town is a scene of great bustle and traffic. It may be added that the sea-view, when thus animated by "the pride and strength of Britain," is fine beyond description.

The number of houses in Deal, according to the returns of 1811, was 1350, and the total number of inhabitants 7351.

Walmer, about one mile to the south of Deal, is a well-built and respectable village, finely situated. This place is chiefly celebrated for its fortified structure, termed *Walmer Castle*, which stands close to the sea-shore, and commands a beautiful view of the Downs and the coast of France. The Castle is one of the fortresses erected for the defence of the coast by King Henry VIII., and is appropriated to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, for whose residence the principal apartments were newly fitted up a few years ago. The moat by which this building is partly surrounded is now converted into a garden; and the whole

arrangements of the place are well calculated for the temporary accommodation of its noble official occupant. The office of Lord Warden is at present vested in the Earl of Liverpool, and his lordship frequently visits this desirable castellated abode.

Journey from Canterbury to Margate and Ramsgate.

About seven miles from Canterbury, on the left of our road, on the sea-coast, stands the populous and thriving village of *Whitstable*. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the extensive oyster-fishery carried on at this place, and in other maritime avocations. Near the sea-shore are some large copperas works, which add in an important degree to the commerce of the neighbourhood, but are somewhat injurious to its beauty.

Herne-Bay, situated on a point of the coast nearly equi-distant between Whitstable and Reculver, has latterly obtained some notice as a place of fashionable resort for bathing. The water is pure in this vicinity, and the sea-prospects extremely pleasing. The buildings are greatly increasing in number, and an air of tranquillity still prevails which many will prefer to the tumultuous gaiety of more celebrated bathing-places. In the channel, not far distant from Herne-Bay, is a rock much dreaded by navigators, but of great celebrity among antiquaries, on account of the numerous fragments of Roman earthenware which are here found by the oyster-dredgers. It is supposed that these relics are the vestiges of a cargo of pottery, wrecked here whilst the Romans maintained domination in Britain. From the frequency of such discoveries, the rock is usually termed the *Pan-Rock*.

Reculver is an object of popular celebrity, on account of the “sister-towers” of its church, which form so well-known and useful a sea-mark;

but it is more deserving of curious investigation, on account of the remains of a Roman station still existing. This was the *Regulbium* of the ancients: and the fortified station here constructed secured one mouth of that great channel through which ships were accustomed to pass, and which ran from the point of shore now termed Reculver in a south-east direction towards Sandwich, whilst *Richborough* protected the other entrance. Few vestiges of the Roman fortifications now remain; but numerous coins, and other antiquities, assignable to those successful invaders of Britain, have been discovered. *Regulbium* afterwards became a seat of the Saxon kings; and it appears that, even in subsequent times, there stood here a town of much importance. We have shewn that the sea has receded from *Richborough*, and left it in an inland situation. On the other hand, the tempestuous waves have encroached upon Reculver to a fearful and memorable extent. The waters have swallowed up nearly the whole of the Roman station, and depopulated even the small village which occupied the site of former military or regal buildings. The two similar towers placed at the west end of the church of St. Mary, at Reculver, have led to a groundless supposition of the building having been raised by two sisters. The sea has now made frightful encroachments upon the cemetery attached to this structure, and it is probable that the church itself will soon sink beneath the waters. The building is abandoned as a place of divine worship, and a new church has been constructed about a mile distant from the present edifice.

The **ISLAND OF THANET** is situated at the north-east part of the county, being separated from the rest of it by the river *Stour* on the southern, and by the water called the *Nethergong*, on the western side.

In the present altered state of the surface, this district might, however, be called a peninsula rather than an isle, as it is in some parts separated from the rest of the county of Kent only by a narrow streamlet, scarcely forming a barrier to the traveller. In form this "isle" is very irregular, but approximates towards the equilateral triangle. Its extreme length is rather more than ten miles, and its medium breadth about five miles. The country usually presents an open and agreeable character. But the undulations of surface are gentle rather than bold ; and hence a tameness of feature often prevails, repulsive to picturesque combinations of the higher order. The chalk cliffs on the north and east parts are in general of considerable elevation ; some of these, as from Margate to Pegwell bay, are firm and durable. Large pieces of amber have been found under these cliffs. Those to the west of Margate, which reach to Westgate-bay, are of a more loose and crumbly nature, and fall away in greater quantities after any frost, or rage of the sea. Through these cliffs the inhabitants have cut several hollow ways, for the convenience of passing to and from the sea ; but they have been occasionally induced to fill them up again in time of war, to prevent their being used by an enemy.

The whole of Thanet is divided into the two manors of Minster and Monkton by a narrow slip of unploughed land, which extends quite across the isle, and is called *St. Mildred's Lynch*.

MARGATE

Is situated in a small bay upon the northern coast of Thanet, and is distant from London 72, and from Canterbury 17 miles. Scarcely more than half a century back this was merely "a small fishing-town, irregularly built, and the houses generally old and low." Since the above date, however, this place has been progressively attaining notoriety as a resort for

sea-bathing ; and it now ranks amongst the most popular of those gay towns upon the English coast which are annually frequented by the inhabitants of the metropolis, with the conjoined views of improving health and indulging in a festive relaxation from their ordinary pursuits.

The harbour at Margate, although not large, is of great use to the vessels employed by this port in a trade with Memel and Riga ; as also to the colliers engaged in the importation of coals from Newcastle and Sunderland, the various hoyes for the conveyance of corn, and the still more profitable passage-vessels to which Margate is indebted for so many of its visitors. There was a Pier at Margate in ages considerably remote, which, as we are told by Leland, had become “sore decayed” in the time of Henry VIII. The ancient barrier was probably small, and went but a little way from the land. In pursuance of an act of parliament obtained in the year 1799, a new stone pier was erected, of eligible proportions and extent. This structure was greatly injured by a tremendous storm in 1808, which likewise swept away the bathing-rooms and a part of the High street. A new pier has been since commenced, on a plan likely to prove more durable, and the work is already approaching towards completion. The new Pier terminates with a stone jetty, which affords an agreeable promenade in fine weather.

The town of Margate is built on irregular ground, part of it being very elevated and the remainder situated in a valley extending to the sea. In consequence of the various times at which its augmentations have taken place, the buildings are scattered without any effort at uniformity of plan ; but many of the domestic structures are commodious, and several may be deemed elegant. The erection of *Cecil square* was the first important improvement bestowed on the town. This hand-

some square was built about the year 1769, and takes its name from Mr. Cecil, one of the gentlemen who speculated on its erection. On one side are the assembly-rooms, which form an extensive and ornamental building, and are well-frequented. The whole arrangement of the attached establishment is suited to the purposes of the gay. Here are elegant apartments for the accommodation of those who prefer cards to the more active amusement of dancing. The ground-floor consists of good billiard and coffee-rooms. The assembly-rooms are opened for dancing and cards on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and on Sunday evenings for a promenade.

Hawley Square is situated on a gradual slope, and derives its appellation from Sir Henry Hawley, Bart. to whom the site of the buildings belonged. At the north-east corner is the Theatre-Royal, which was erected in the year 1787. This is a neat structure, unornamented on the exterior, but handsomely disposed within. Some of the favourite performers on the London boards usually add to the annual attractions of this place of rational amusement. Hawley Square has been recently improved by plantations of evergreens and flowering shrubs, which afford a promenade to families residing in the contiguous houses.

Several new streets have been built since the erection of the above squares, and the lodging and boarding houses are numerous, and in many instances extremely convenient. But so great is the increasing notoriety of this place (caused principally, as it would appear, by the facility and excellence of the water-conveyance to and from the metropolis) that apartments are still wanting, in most seasons, for the due accommodation of many visitants. A busy and gay scene is caused by this concourse of temporary inmates. The fastidious Gray (whose genius lay in "Church-yard" Elegies,

and tales of historic pomp) severely described Margate, in high season, as "Bartholomew fair by the sea-side." The elegant company which resort hither at present could not possibly convey such an idea to the unprejudiced examiner. But so great is the bustle of pleasure in each crowded avenue; so busy the well-dressed throngs, intent on the pursuit of enjoyment, (which is here the business of the day) that we willingly admit the propriety with which a modern traveller has observed, "that the streets in Margate want little except buildings of equal magnitude, to resemble, in August and September, those of London."

Bathing, the professed object of most persons who visit this celebrated town in its periodical season, demands a conspicuous place in our topographical notice. The indelicacy with which "sanative immersion" was practised formerly on all fashionable parts of the English coast, and with which it is still practised in some, is little consonant to our national character for a rigid attention to those decencies of manner which constitute (perhaps in a more important degree than is usually apprehended) the outworks of virtue and good morals. The *Bathing-Machines* of Margate were invented, nearly half a century back, by a quaker of the name of Beale. These machines form a kind of close caravan, having a door and small flight of steps behind, by which the bathers descend to the water, and are concealed from view by a pendant covering of canvas. Warm baths of salt water are commodiously provided for those who have disorders requiring so mild an application, at the several bathing-houses which stand on the beach. In these houses are agreeable apartments, acting as promenades, or places of recess, for the company, whilst waiting for their respective turns of succession to an entry of the machines.

An important part of the great business of plea-

sure at this watering-place, is transacted at the *Libraries*. Two of these institutions chiefly demand notice: Garner's, and Bettison's. The buildings so termed are fitted up with considerable elegance, and are furnished with toys, trinkets, and various small articles of elegant use, quite as numerous, if not so valuable, as the books. These establishments constitute, at suited hours, the high exchange of fashion. At Garner's well conducted Library the company are gratified with one-card *loo*, each adventurer depositing a small stake, and the winner of the whole being entitled to any articles which may not exceed in cost the amount of his prize. Bettison has established an evening promenade, in addition to the customary amusements. Here a musical professor exerts his skill on the grand-piano, for the gratification of the company.

The walks in the vicinity of this town are extremely agreeable, and deserve remark amongst the most rational of its sources of amusement. The Pier and Fort are frequent places of resort. The sands extend themselves on each side of the town, and may be passed with safety for nearly a third part of the day. Here the ocean is viewed, in its sublimity, on one side; whilst the high chalky cliffs, on the other hand, present fantastical resemblances of grottoes to amuse the pictorial or cursory observer, and an endless train of natural curiosities for those who are fortunate in having leisure and inclination to make more attentive examinations.

Considerable quantities of corn are exported to London from Margate; and the extensive breweries of Messrs. Cobb and Son add much to the respectable appearance of the town, in regard to buildings, whilst they are also of great importance to its commercial character. On Hooper's Hill is a capacious horizontal windmill, constructed by Capt. Hooper,

a native mechanical genius of the Isle of Thanet. A good market is held upon the Wednesday and Saturday of every week, which is well supplied with meat, poultry, and vegetables. The principal fish exposed to sale consist of skate, small cod, haddock, whiting, soles, and other flat fish. The hotels, taverns, and inns are numerous, and are calculated for all classes of visitors.

The Church, which is a spacious edifice, stands on an elevated spot on the south-east side of the town. It is dedicated to St. John Baptist, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a square tower at the north-west angle. The interior evinces some remains of Anglo-Norman architecture, and contains several ancient monuments and brasses. Here are, also, several meeting-houses for dissenters from the established church.

It is pleasing to observe that several charitable institutions are connected with this place of fashionable resort.

The sea-bathing infirmary, an appropriate and commodious building, is situated at Westbrook, and was established by public subscription. The first stone of the building was laid by the late Dr. Lettsom, in the year 1792. It consists of a centre and two wings, and is sufficiently large for the reception of about 90 patients.

Draper's Hospital, about one mile eastward from Margate Church, was founded by Michael Yoakley, a quaker, in the year 1709. It consists of ten very comfortable tenements, one of which is intended for an overseer, and the others for decayed housekeepers of the parishes of St. John; St. Peter; Birchington; and Acole.

The Charity School of this place is conducted upon the new plan of education, and was established through the exertions of the respectable vicar of the parish, for the education of 400 children. The expense is defrayed by a subscription amongst

the inhabitants of the town, aided (and, we will hope, with increasing liberality) by the donations of principal visitors.

We have already observed that many of those annual visitors who conduce so much to the prosperity of this place, profit by the natural, or at least more obvious, mode of approach—that of water-conveyance. The “*swift-sailing*” Margate hoys, or packets, have been long in just celebrity, and are still conducted with skill; but a novelty of transit over the sea has arisen, which, at present, greatly interferes with their success. In utter disdain of the wind, and almost regardless of the opposing tide, vessels have been constructed, which, with the aid of machinery worked by means of *Steam*, force their way through the waters with a precision of progress. The masters of these vessels usually calculate on the time to be employed in their passage from the Tower of London to Margate Pier, with the same fidelity as the proprietor of a post-coach that travels over the King’s Highway. The ease of motion is necessarily a great inducement with *civic* voyagers; the ordinary certainty of performing the passage in a determinate time is a powerful recommendation to travellers of every description; and the “*Steam-Packets*,” as they are usually termed, have decidedly eclipsed the celebrity of the vessels worked in the ancient way, and consequently dependent on the caprice of that most fickle power the wind. The boats worked by means of steam are elegantly fitted up, and frequently perform the passage within eight hours.

Kingsgate, situated on the east side of the Isle of Thanet, was formerly denominated *Bartholomew Gate*, which name was exchanged for its present appellation, in remembrance of King Charles II. having landed here in the year 1683. At this place stands a mansion originally built for the late

Lord Holland. The design of the house was taken from Cicero's villa on the coast of Baiæ, but many extraneous and fantastical buildings were added, for the embellishment of the grounds. Among these were a convent; a bead-house, or chapel; a temple of Neptune; a small fort, &c. Of these buildings the chapel (which had been converted into a tavern) was partly washed into the sea, during a tempestuous night, some few years back. The rest remain, as memorials of a surprising eccentricity of taste. The mansion has been lately much reduced in size, and the residue of the structure is now divided into three distinct houses.

The *North Foreland*, supposed to be the *Cantium* of Ptolemy, is a point of land about one mile and a half north-eastward from the church of St. Peter's, in Thanet. It projects into the sea, nearly in the form of a bastion; and being rather higher than the contiguous line of coast, has had a light-house erected on its summit, for the general safety of mariners, but more particularly to enable them to avoid striking on the Goodwin sands. The present structure was raised about the year 1683, and is a strong octagonal building, chiefly composed of squared flint. The building was repaired in 1793, and heightened by two stories of brick work. The lights are aided by patent reflectors, with lenses of 20 inches diameter.

Broadstairs, a small but pleasant sea-port, in the parish of St. Peter's, has of late years become a watering-place of some notoriety. The sea-views are fine from several points, and the place possesses many attractions for those who prefer tranquillity to the bustle of festive and noisy crowds. Here is an ancient Gate, designed to act as a barrier against the crews of privateers.

The pleasing village of *St. Peter's* is chiefly deserving of notice on account of its church, which is a structure of considerable interest, and displays,

in its nave, some vestiges of Anglo-Norman architecture. The tower of this church constitutes a sea-mark, well known to mariners.

Dandelion, about two miles south-west from Margate, consists of the remains of a fine old mansion, formerly the seat of the ancient family of *Dent de Lyon*. The embattled gate-house, composed of alternate courses of bricks and flints, is remaining, nearly in its original state. The grounds belonging to this ancient seat were opened, for several seasons, as tea-gardens; and public-breakfasts were held here, with the usual accompaniments of music and dancing. The purpose of public festivity is, however, now diverted to other channels. The building is restored to private occupancy, and constitutes one of the most pleasing villas in the isle of Thanet.

The village of *Birchington* is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, on the north side of the isle, about three miles west of Margate. In the church are several interesting monuments, amongst which are conspicuous those to the family of *Quex*. This ancient family was seated in a mansion, still existing, about half a mile to the south of the town. In this house King William is said to have taken up his abode, whilst waiting for a wind to favour his embarkation for Holland.

Ramsgate, in the Isle of Thanet, is a hamlet belonging to the parish of St. Lawrence, situated about five miles to the south of Margate, and commands very fine and open sea-views.

It was formerly an obscure fishing village, but after the year 1688, was greatly improved and enlarged by a successful trade to Russia and the Eastern countries. But what renders this place most worthy of notice is the harbour, which though originally intended only for ships of 300 tons burthen and under, has been so much improved, that it is now capable of re-

ceiving vessels of 500 tons. The pier is chiefly built of Portland and Purbeck stone, and is one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom. This work was begun in the year 1749; it extends about 800 feet into the sea, before it forms an angle, and is twenty-six feet broad at the top, including the parapet. The south front is a polygon, each face of which is 450 feet in length, with octagons of sixty feet at the ends. The entrance measures about 200 feet. The harbour contains an area of forty-six acres; which after this work was finished, according to the first design, became choked up with mud, for want of a backwater. Under the direction of the celebrated engineer, Mr. Smeaton, many improvements have been effected, and a cross wall erected in the uppermost part of the harbour, with sluices, and the pier has been extended 300 feet from the extremity of the former head. These alterations have greatly facilitated the entrance of ships in hard gales of wind; for whose reception and safety at such dangerous seasons on this exposed coast, the work was originally undertaken.

Here is also a good dry dock, with convenient store-houses for every purpose; and, in addition to these improvements, a new light house has been built on the west head, which is furnished with Argand lamps and reflectors. The public advantages derived from this capacious harbour are incalculably great, and its beneficial influence on the commercial pursuits of the inhabitants of Ramsgate must be obvious; but the great increase of buildings which has latterly taken place, has been produced by the resort of fashionable company hither, during the summer, for the purposes of bathing and festive recreation. Amongst the recent augmentations of this "hamlet," must be noticed a square of well-built houses, a crescent, and many detached villas of a character highly re-

spectable. The visitor must not expect in this place the bustle of gaiety, or tumult of pleasure, which Margate affords. The company which resort hither have the reputation of priding themselves on being *select*: and, certainly, the visiting society would appear to be chiefly composed of families known to each other, and tenaciously preserving their domestic circles from the intrusion of promiscuous sojourners.

All suitable means of amusement are provided for the truly respectable company who periodically frequent this watering-place. More than twenty bathing-machines attend daily; and several convenient waiting-rooms have been built, for the reception of bathers before and after immersion. The assemblies are well-conducted, and there are two circulating libraries; one kept by Mr. Burgess, and the other by Mrs. Witherden. Both are provided with a copious assortment of Tunbridge-ware, trinkets, &c. in addition to the books which form the more useful and valuable part of their stock. The taverns and inns are good; and near the sea are several pleasant coffee-rooms.

As the parish-church (that of St. Lawrence) is at an inconvenient distance from Ramsgate, a chapel of ease has been erected within the few last years, in which is placed a fine-toned organ. There are, also, meeting-houses for dissenters from the established church.

The streets are paved and lighted, and the market is well supplied. Several "fast-sailing" vessels preserve a constant communication by water between this port and London.

Amongst various elegant seats in the immediate neighbourhood of Ramsgate, must be mentioned *East-Cliff*, lately the property of the Right Honourable Lord Keith, but which now belongs to P. Cummings, Esq. who has enlarged and much im-

proved this pleasing villa. The *Caverns* at East-Cliff are curious, and deserving of attentive investigation.

St. Lawrence is a pleasant village, distant from Ramsgate about one mile. At a small remove from the church to the eastward are the picturesque remains of a chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, now in ruins.

About one mile southward from *St. Lawrence* is *Pegwell Bay*, to which neighbourhood parties often resort from Margate, Ramsgate, and other places of fashionable summer-residence, for the purpose of taking refreshment in comparative seclusion, and for the enjoyment of delightful prospects. Contiguous to the little village of *Pegwell*, Sir William Garrow has an elegant marine residence; and between the same village and Ramsgate is *West-Cliff*, the finely-situated seat of Thomas Warre, Esq. by whom it was purchased of Lord Darnley.

* *Minster* (anciently written *Mynstre*) derived its name from a church and nunnery founded here about the year 670, by Domneva, who became the first abbess, after having been married to Merwald, son of Penda, King of Mercia. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious edifice, still exhibiting considerable remains of Anglo-Saxon, or Norman, architecture. The nave, which is the most ancient part, is divided from the aisles by short massive columns, supporting semicircular arches. The views from the high ground, in the northern part of this parish, are extremely extensive and beautiful.

LITERATURE AND EMINENT MEN.

THE advantage obtained by this county in comprising the metropolitical see, was necessarily favourable to its distinction in the literary history of the early and middle ages, when learning was chiefly confined to the precincts of ecclesiastics. The recondite speculations of such writers may now be justly considered as subjects of antiquarian curiosity, rather than as valuable accessions to the stock of national literature. In brighter ages,—periods in which the studies of literary men have been directed to objects of more general utility—Kent has produced, or afforded a residence, to numerous persons eminent for genius and lettered knowledge. Precedent in public repute, stands *Dr. William Harvey*, whose name must be ever cherished in the annals of medical science, not in this island alone, but in every quarter of the globe, as the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. This celebrated physician was a native of Folkestone. *Dr. Thomas Linacre*, often erroneously supposed to have been a native of Derby, was born in the city of Canterbury, and received the rudimental part of his education at that place. In the same city was born, A. D. 1606, *William Somner, Esq.* the eminent antiquary, and author of the “ *Antiquities of Canterbury* ;” and likewise *Mrs. Afra Behn*, whose “ lively fancy,” displayed in the composition of numerous plays and novels, procured her considerable distinction in that gay carnival of English history, the volatile reign of Charles the second. *Mr. Hasted*, author of the “ *History of Kent*,” passed several years in the neighbourhood of Canterbury. *Nicholas Amhurst*, principal author of “ *The Craftsman*,” and well known as the author of the satirical poems published under the title of *Terræ Filius*, was born at Jenning’s Court, in the

parish of Yalding. *Dr. Wallis*, the celebrated mathematician, was born at Ashford ; and *Sir Charles Sedley*, the poet and dramatist, was a native of Aylesford. **CAMDEN PLACE** must ever be memorable as the spot to which the illustrious **CAMDEN** retired in his declining years, and in which he died. *Sir Richard Baker*, author of the “*Chronicles*,” was born at Sissinghurst, near Cranbrook ; and the vicinity of Beckenham is rendered of interest with the topographer and antiquary, from having afforded a country residence to *Edward King, Esq.* the learned author of “*Mumenta Antiqua*.” At Deal was born *William Boys, Esq.* author of the History of Sandwich. *Dr. Plot*, the learned historian of the counties of Oxford and Stafford, was a native of the parish of Borden. The elegant and erudite *Sir Henry Wotton* was born at Boughton Hall ; and amongst the shades of Penshurst *Sir Philip Sidney* woo’d the smiles of that muse which so greatly delighted the court of Queen Elizabeth. Dover afforded a birth-place to *Dr. Kennett*, the judicious author of “*Parochial Antiquities*.”—In more recent times several persons of literary eminence have pursued their studies in various parts of this fine county. *Dr. Hawkesworth* resided for several years at Bromley ; and many of the writings of *Mrs. Elizabeth Carter* were produced at Deal, her native place. *Mrs. Macaulay Graham* was born at a seat termed Ollantigh, in the parish of Wye, and in that neighbourhood she passed the early part of her life.

Our limits allow of our presenting an extended biographical notice of only a few of the above distinguished persons.

Dr. WILLIAM HARVEY was born in the year 1578, and having been taught the rudiments of education at the grammar-school at Canterbury, was removed to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he studied physic about five years,

and afterwards travelled through France and Germany, to Padua in Italy, then the most famous seminary for physicians in Europe. Returning to England about the year 1602, he became an eminent practitioner both in physic and surgery; and pursuing his studies with great zeal, he discovered, says Wood, “the wonderful secret of the blood’s circular motion, by which the anatomical part of physic seemed then to be rising towards the zenith of perfection.” This was about 1615, at which period he was appointed Lecturer of Anatomy and Surgery in the College of Physicians, and he first communicated his discovery in a course of lectures there read in the following year. His fame being thus established, he became, in succession, physician both to James I. and Charles I.; and, through his faithful adherence to the royal cause, he was elected Warden of Merton College, Oxford, in 1645. After the overthrow of the King’s affairs, he settled in London, where, in 1651, he published his curious work, ‘*Exercitationes de generatione animalium*;’ &c. Three years afterwards, he was chosen President of the College of Physicians, to which he had been a great benefactor, having built therein the Library and Museum, which still go by his name. In 1656, having no issue, he settled his paternal estate in Kent on the College, and died on the thirtieth of June in the ensuing year.

SIR HENRY WOTTON was born at Boughton Hall in 1568. After some tuition under a home tutor, he was sent to Westminster School, and afterwards to New College, Oxford, from whence, in his eighteenth year, he removed to Queen’s College, where, in the same year, he gave a solid testimony of his future abilities, by writing the tragedy of Tancred. He continued at College till his two-and-twentieth year; “when having,” says Walton, “to his great wit added the ballast of

learning, and a knowledge of the arts, he then laid aside his books, and betook himself to the useful library of travel, and a more general conversation with mankind."

Having passed about nine years in France, Germany, and Italy, he returned to England, and became Secretary to the Earl of Essex, the ill-fated favorite of Elizabeth; on whose arrest he fled to the Continent, and became resident in Italy. Here he was introduced to Ferdinand, Duke of Florence, who having discovered that a conspiracy was on foot to destroy James, then King of Scots, by poison, intrusted Sir Henry with a secret mission to that king, which, in the disguise and character of an Italian, he successfully executed. This event was decisive of his fortune; for, on the death of Elizabeth, and accession of James to the throne of England, the latter desired that he might be sent for home; and, on his return, he immediately knighted him, and afterwards employed him on several important embassies; "more particularly to the Emperor Ferdinand the second, and other German Princes, in order to incline them to the restoration of the Queen of Bohemia, and her descendants, to their patrimonial inheritance of the Palatinate."

He returned from his foreign employments about a year before the death of the King, who, through the intercession of his friends, and "a piece of honest policy," was prevailed upon to make him Provost of Eton College; a situation which he retained till his decease, at the age of seventy-two, in December, 1639.

DR. ROBERT PLOT was born of a respectable family settled so early as the reign of Edward IV. at Stockbury, in Kent. His father, Robert Plot, Esq. purchased the manor of Sutton Barnes, whither he removed, and where our author was born in the year 1641. He was educated at the free-

school of Wye, and afterwards entered at Magdalén Hall, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and then removed to University College. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1682 constituted one of their Secretaries. Although an able scholar and an excellent antiquary, his chief study was in natural history. Of his abilities in this pursuit he has left us two valuable specimens in his accounts of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire; and it was his intention to have published a complete Natural History of England and Wales, had his time and health permitted so laborious an undertaking. In the year 1693, he was appointed first keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, by the founder; and soon after was nominated Professor of Chemistry to the University. He was also Secretary to the Earl Marshal, Historiographer Royal, and Mowbray Herald extraordinary, as well as Register of the Court of Honour.

He died of the stone, April 30, 1696, at his house in Borden, and was buried in the church of that village, leaving two sons.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CARTER was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Carter, and was born December the seventeenth, 1717. To the superintendence of her father, who "taught the young idea how to shoot," she was indebted for that early expansion of mind, and rapid acquirement of learning, which laid the basis of her future fame. Her translation of Epictetus, from the original Greek, was her principal work, and is acknowledged as the best version of that author in the English language. Her poems are also much celebrated, and deservedly so. Some of them display as beautiful examples of fine composition, elegant taste, and propriety of moral sentiment, as can possibly be paralleled. Her acquaintance with both dead and living languages was such as is sel-

dom met with in one person: perhaps no scholar of the present age knew so many, and so well, the late Sir William Jones only excepted. Like that eminent linguist she particularly delighted in Greek, and was more completely mistress of that language than she was of any other. Hebrew and Latin she understood well; and Arabic enough to read it tolerably, and to add, in a manuscript dictionary of her own in that difficult language, many different meanings of words and their combinations. Of the modern tongues she was acquainted with French, Italian, Spanish, German, and Portuguese. Her knowledge of ancient and modern history was equally exact and extensive; of the sciences, astronomy was her favorite study; and in that she had made a very considerable progress. Her humility and benevolence were equal to her learning; and in her breast, if it be allowable to give a summary of her character in a single phrase, the Christian virtues were enshrined. She died at her lodgings in Clarges Street, London, in February, 1806, in her eighty-ninth year.

There are respectable reading societies in the different principal towns of Kent, and particularly at Canterbury, where many clergy and gentry reside. Weekly newspapers are published at Canterbury, Chatham, and Maidstone.

A LIST OF
THE PRINCIPAL WORKS
That have been published in Illustration of the
Topography and Antiquities
Of Kent.

THE first printed description of this County was William Lambard's "Perambulation of Kent, containing the description, hystorie, and customes of that shyre, collected and written for the most part in the yeare 1570, and nowe increased by the addition of some things which the author himself hath observed since that time :" first published in the year 1576. A second edition was published by Henry Middleton, "increased and altered after the author's owne last copy." Lon. 1596. 4to. The third Edition, corrected and enlarged, is in small 8vo. without date. The fourth edition, 1640, has the charters, &c. of the Cinque-Ports.

Another Edition of "Lambard's Perambulation" was published in 1656.

Richard Kilburne, of Hawkerst, Esq. published "A Topographie, or Survey of the County of Kent, with some chronological, historicall, and other matters touching the same: and the several parishes and places therein. Lond. 1659." 4to. He had before published in 1657, "A brief survey of the county, viz. the names of the parishes in the same; in what bailywick, hundred, lath, division of the county, and division of justices, every of the said parishes is; what liberties do claim in the same; the day on which any market or fair is kept therein; the ancient names of the parish churches; in what hundred or what township every of the

said churches doth stand; and in what diocese every of the said parishes was."

Thomas Philipott, Esq. of Clare-hall, Cambridge, published, "Villare Cantianum, or Kent surveyed and illustrated; being an exact description of the parishes, burroughs, villages, and other respective manors included in the county of Kent, and the original and intermedial possessors of them, even until these times; drawn out of charters, escheat-rolls, fines, and other public evidences; but especially out of gentlemen's private deeds and muniments: to which is added an historical catalogue of the high sheriffs of Kent, collected by John Philipott, Esq. father to the author. Lond. 1659." The above was reprinted by Whittingham, 1776.

Large collections towards a natural history and antiquities of this county by Dr. Plot are mentioned among his MSS.; and Bishop Gibson, in the preface to his first edition of Camden, says, the doctor surveyed Kent and Middlesex for him.

"The history of Kent, in five parts, containing I. An exact topography, or description of the county. II. The civil history of Kent. III. The ecclesiastical history of Kent. IV. The History of the royal navy of England. V. The natural history of Kent. Vol. I. London, 1719." Fol. by Dr. John Harris, prebendary of Rochester, and rector of Winchelsea, above twelve years; who died before he had completed more than half his design, so that not quite three parts out of the five were published.

"The history and topographical survey of the county of Kent. Containing the ancient and present state of it, civil and ecclesiastical. Collected from public records, and other authorities, both manuscript and printed, and illustrated with maps and views of antiquities, seats of nobility and gentry, &c. by Edward Hasted, of Canterbury, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Canterbury, 1778, 4 vols." Folio.

A second edition of Mr. Hasted's work was published, 1797, in twelve volumes octavo.

"The Enrichment of the Weald of Kent: or a direction to the husbandman, for the true ordering, manuring, and enriching of all the grounds within all the Wealds of Kent and Sussex; and may generally serve for all the grounds in England of that nature, &c. painfully gathered for the good of this Island, by a man of great eminence and worth, but revised, enlarged and corrected with the consent, and by conference with the first author. By Gervase Markham. Lond. 1649." 4to.

The above work contains many curious particulars; but the most comprehensive and satisfactory view of the agriculture and statistics of this county, is contained in "A general View of the Agriculture of Kent, with observations on the means of its improvement, &c. &c. drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, by John Boys, of Betshanger, farmer: 2nd edition, 8vo. 1813." This second edition comprises much new and interesting information.

The celebrated custom of Gavelkind, which obtains in few other parts of England, is fully discussed by Somner in his "Treatise of Gavelkind, both name and thing: shewing the true etymology and derivation of the one, the nature, antiquity, and original of the other: with sundry emergent observations both pleasant and profitable to be known to Kentish men and others, especially such as are studious of the antient customs or the common law of this kingdom. By a well-wisher to both. William Somner. Lond. 1660." 4to. A second edition was published in 1726.

The Rev. John Dart, of Greenwich, published, "The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, and the once-adjoining monastery: containing an account of its first es-

tablishment, buildings, re-edifications, repairs, endowments, benefactions, chapels, altars, shrines, reliques, chauntries, obits, ornaments, books, jewels, plate, vestments; before the dissolution of the monastery, and the manner of its dissolution: a survey of the present church and cloisters, monuments, and inscriptions, and other things remarkable: which, with the several prospects of the church, are engraven by the best hands; the lives of the archbishops, priors, &c. of Christ church; with an account of learned men there flourishing in their several times: and an Appendix of ancient charters and writings relating to the church and monastery; a catalogue of this church-wealth in Prior Eskey's time; an ancient Saxon obituary, and a large one continued thence downward, 1726." Folio.

"An Historical Description of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury; containing an account of its antiquities, and of its accidents and improvements, since the first establishment, Canterb. 1772." 8vo.

A good history and description of the cathedral churches of Canterbury and Rochester, illustrated by numerous excellent engravings, is comprised in "Storer's History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Churches of Great Britain." 4 vols. 8vo.

"A walk in and about the city of Canterbury, with many observations not to be found in any description hitherto published. By William Gostling, M. A. a native of the place, and minor canon of the cathedral. Embellished with a new and correct plan of the city, in which is introduced the old church of St. Andrew, Archbishop Abbot's conduit, and a north view of St. Augustine's monastery: also an elegant engraving of the church-gate, and a chart of those parts described in a Tour through East Kent. Cant. 1744." 12mo.

A useful *Guide* to the City of Canterbury and the Cathedral-Church is published by Messrs. Cowtan and Colegate, of Canterbury.

“ The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of ROCHESTER, containing the local statutes of that church; the inscriptions upon the monuments, tombs, and grave-stones; an account of the bishops, priors, and archdeacons; an appendix of monumental inscriptions in the cathedral church of Canterbury, supplementary to Mr. Somner’s and Mr. Battely’s accounts of that church: some original papers relating to the church and diocese. Lond. 1717.” 8vo. Republished 1723.

“ Registrum Roffense; or, a collection of antient records, charters, grants, and instruments of divers kinds, necessary for illustrating the ecclesiastical history and antiquities of the diocese and cathedral church of Rochester, transcribed from the originals in the Tower of London, the chapel of the rolls, the augmentation office, the king’s and treasurer’s remembrancer’s offices in the exchequer, the Bodleian, Cottonian, and Harleian libraries, the respective register-books of the archbishop and dean and chapter of Canterbury, those of the see and cathedral church of Rochester, and other public and private repositories; by John Thorpe, Esq. A. M. F. S. A. Together with the monumental inscriptions in the several churches and chapels within the diocese. Lond. 1769.” Folio.

“ The History and Antiquities of Rochester and its Environs: to which is added, a description of the towns, villages, gentlemen’s seats, and ancient buildings, situate on, or near the road from London to Margate, Deal, and Dover. Embellished with copper plates. Rochester. 1772.” 12mo. The plan by F. Baker, surveyor.

“ Monasticon Favershamiense in agro Cantiano: or a survey of the monastery of Faversham in

the county of Kent; wherein its barony and right to sit in parliament is discovered. Together with its antient and modern state described; as also its founder and benefactors remembered: by Thomas Southouse, of Gray's-inne, Esq. To which is added an appendix of the descent of King Stephen, by Thomas Philipott, Esq. Lond. 1671." 12mo.

" A Description of the Isle of Thanet, and particularly of the town of Margate; with an account of the accommodations, manner of bathing in the sea, &c. the antiquities and remarkable places to be seen on the island. With a description of Sandwich, Deal, Dover, Canterbury, Rochester, Chatham, and other places. Illustrated with a correct map of the island, a plan of Rainsgate Pier, and a representation of the machines for bathing. Lond. 1763." 12mo.

" Thanet and the Cinque-ports, consisting of views of the churches, castles, &c." in two volumes, has been recently published, and is entitled to the notice of the antiquarian visitors of the Isle and its vicinity.

" The History and Antiquities of Maidstone, the county town of Kent, from the MS. collections of William Newton, minister of Wingham, in the same county, vicar of Gillingham, in Dorset, and chaplain to the Right Hon. Margaret, Viscountess of Torrington. London. 1741." 8vo.

Archdeacon Batteley's well-written posthumous work, entitled, "Antiquitates Rutupinæ," published by Dr. Terry, canon of Christ Church, and Greek Professor at Oxford, in 1711, 8vo. gives an entertaining and learned account of the ancient *Rutupiæ*, and Regulbium, with other cities and ports on the coast of Kent, well known to the Romans, whose coins are here daily discovered, and were plentifully collected by the curious author.

" The antiquities of Richborough and Reculver

abridged from the Latin of Mr. Archdeacon Battele-
ley. London. 1774." 12mo. by John Duncombe.

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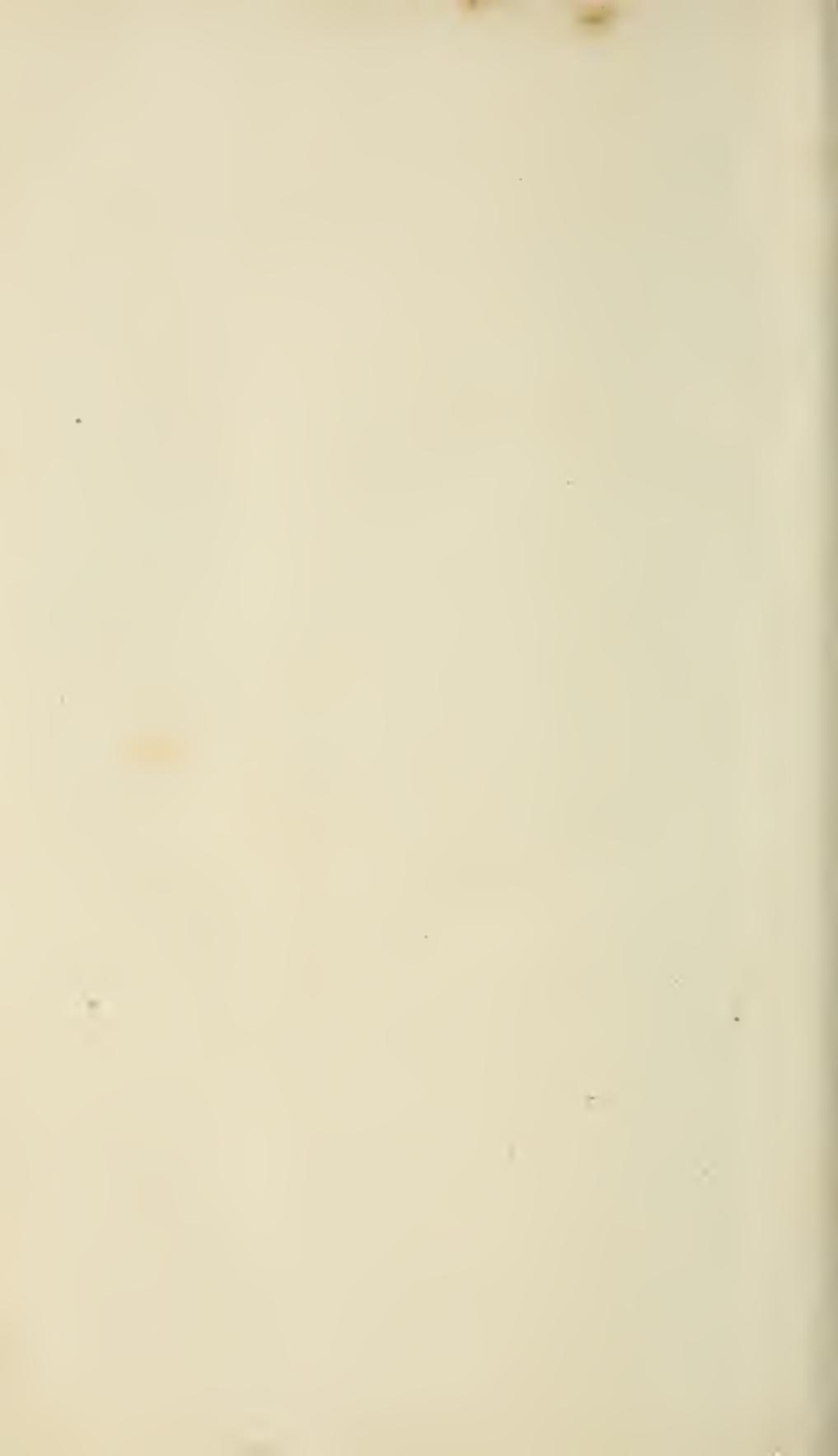
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